

The Gazette



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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 31st August 1957:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
411	S.R.O. 2718, dated the 26th August 1957.	Ministry of Finance.	A drawback allowed in respect of duty paid soda ash used in the manufacture of Dichromates.
	S.R.O. 2719, dated the 26th August, 1957.	Ditto.	The Customs Duties Drawback (Dichrome) Rules, 1957.
412	S.R.O. 2720, dated the 27th August 1957.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Amendment made in the Orissa Rice (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1957.
413	S.R.O. 2721, dated the 27th August 1957.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Certification of films to be of the description specified therein.
414	S.R.O. 2722, dated the 27th August 1957.	Ministry of Finance.	Draft amendment to be made in the Customs Duties Drawback (Artificial Silk) Rules, 1954.
415	S.R.O. 2775, dated the 28th August 1957.	Ditto.	Exemption of cottonseed oil from the whole of Excise Duty leviable thereon.
416	S.R.O. 2776, dated the 28th August 1957.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Amendment made in the Central Advisory Council (Procedural) Rules, 1952.
417	S.R.O. 2777, dated the 29th August 1957.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Order regarding the transfer of Geological Survey of India to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.
417A	S.R.O. 2777-A, dated the 30th August 1957.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Exemption of certain spirituous preparations from all the provisions of the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955.
418	S.R.O. 2778, dated the 31st August 1957.	Election Commission, India.	Election of a person to fill a vacancy in the House of the People from the Tanjore Constituency.

Issue No.	No and date	Issued by	Subject
	S.R.O. 2779, dated the 31st August 1957.	Election Commission India	Appointment of dates for bye-election to be held in the Tanjore Parliamentary Constituency.
	S.R.O. 2780, dated the 31st August 1957.	Ditto.	Fixation of the hours during which the poll shall be taken for bye-election to be held in the Tanjore Parliamentary Constituency.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners)

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 10th July 1957

S.R.O. 2792.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general election held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, (XLIII of 1951).

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate 1	Name of constituency 2
Shri Jagannathrao Krishnarao Bhonsale.	Ratnagiri.

[No. BY-P/120/57(46)/259.]

New Delhi-2, the 11th July 1957

S.R.O. 2793.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general election held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951).

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate 1	Name of constituency 2
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Shri Kumar Trivene, P.S.P. Officer,
Khagaria.

Khagaria.

[No. BR-P/70/57(50).]

S.R.O. 2794.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general election held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951).

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate 1	Name of constituency 2
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Shri Deoghare
Narendra Ramchandra, Ward No. 26,
Deoghar Mohalla, Nagpur.

Nagpur.

[No. BY-P/138/57(48)/264.]

S.R.O. 2795.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any account of his election expenses and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951).

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
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1

2

Shri Ram Shankar, Vakil, Civil Court, Deoria

Salempur.

[No. UP-P/344/57(47)/387.]

New Delhi-2, the 16th July 1957

S.R.O. 2796.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any account of his election expenses and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951).

SCHEDULE

<i>Name of contesting candidate</i>	<i>Name of constituency</i>
1	2
Shri Kamta Prasad Mahato, Kurchi, P.O. Gobindpur.	Dhanbad

[No. BR-P/83/57(56)/253.]

S.R.O. 2797.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

<i>Name of contesting candidate</i>	<i>Name of constituency</i>
1	2
Shri Mahesh Desai, Mohalla Keoribandh, P.O. Jharia.	Dhanbad

[No. BR-P/83/57(55)/354.]

New Delhi-2, the 18th July 1957

S.R.O. 2798.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general election held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any account of his election expenses and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951).

SCHEDULE

<i>Name of contesting candidate.</i>	<i>Name of constituency</i>
1	2
Shri Bhola, Village Sultanpur Birloni, P. O. Rahimkote, District Bulandshahr.	Bulandshahr.

[No. UP-P/307/57(58)1038.]

New Delhi-2, the 18th July 1957

S.R.O. 2799.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general election held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election

Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any account of his election expenses and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

<i>Name of contesting candidate</i>	<i>Name of constituency</i>
I	2
Shri Bulaki Prasad Singh Village Banar, P.O. Kaila, District Patna.	Monghyr.

[No. BR-P/69/57(71)/1077.]

New Delhi-2, the 27th August 1957

S.R.O. 2800.—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below, as notified under notification No. BY-P/121/57/(26), dated the 2nd July, 1957, has been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section of the said Act:—

Shri Pai Nath Bapu,
395-Tilakwadi,
Belgaum.

[No. BY-P/121/57(26R)/11086.]

New Delhi-2, the 31st August 1957

S.R.O. 2801.—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below as notified under Notification No. MP-P/165/57(53) dated the 13th July, 1957, has been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section of the said Act:—

Shri Radhacharan,
Ambah,
District Morena.

[No. MP-P/165/57(53-R) 1049.]

By Order,

A. KRISHNASWAMY AIYANGAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi, the 2nd September 1957

S.R.O. 2802.—[Contracts/Am.(19)].—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 299 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law No. S.R.O. 3442, dated the 2nd November, 1955, relating to the execution of contracts and assurances of property, namely:—

In Part II of the said notification which relates to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, after item 9, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"10. All contracts and instruments relating to matters connected with the appointment of a sole Commercial Advertising Agent for securing commercial advertisements for publication in the weekly bulletin of import and export trade control; by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports."

[No. F. 44-1/57-J.]

P. K. BOSE, Dy. Secy.

CORRIGENDA

New Delhi, the 30th August 1957

S.R.O. 2803.—In the Ministry of Law Notification bearing S.R.O. No. 830-B, dated the 12th March, 1957, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II—Section 3, of the same date at page 1165/2, in the Declaration under the head “Belgaum Constituency,” for the words “sub-section (2) of section 53 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951,” read “section 66 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, read with section 66 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections & Election Petitions) Rules, 1956.”

2. In the Ministry of Law Notification bearing S.R.O. No. 931, dated the 19th March, 1957, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II—Section 3, of the same date at page 1214, in the Declaration under the head “Chikodi Constituency,” for the words “sub-section (2) of section 53 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951,” read “section 66 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, read with section 66 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections & Election Petitions) Rules, 1956.”

[No. F.5(10)/57-Elections.]

E. VENKATESWARAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi-2, the 29th August 1957

S.R.O. 2804.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1), and the first proviso to sub-rule (2), of rule 4 of the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, the Central Government, in consultation with the Government of Mysore, hereby makes the following amendment in the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Regulations, in the entries relating to MYSORE, for the entry “Development Commissioner”, the entry “Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department and Additional Development Commissioner” shall be substituted.

[No. 13/38/57-AIS(III).]

P. PRABHAKAR RAO, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 29th August 1957

S.R.O. 2805.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Scheme to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S.R.O. 607 dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

Id Part II of the said Schedule—

(a) in column 1 of the last entry, after the words ‘Posts in Union Territories’ the words ‘other than the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands’ shall be inserted, and

(b) after the existing entries, the following entries shall be inserted, namely.

1	2	3	4
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands. All posts	President	President	All
		In respect of posts in any Department other than the Forest Department.	Chief Commissioner. (i) to (iii).
		In respect of posts in Forest Department.	Chief Conservator of Forests. (i) to (iii).
The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. All posts	President	President Administrator.	All (i) to (iii).

[No. 7/37/57-Ests(A).]

C. M. CHAKRAVARTI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

New Delhi, the 31st August 1957

S.R.O. 2806.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of Article 148 of the Constitution, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in respect of persons taken over in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following amendments in the Central Civil Services (Part 'B' States Transferred Employees) Rules, 1953, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance No. S.R.O. 843, dated the 29th April, 1953, namely:—

For clause (c) of rule 2 of the said Rules, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) ‘relevant date’ means 13th day of April, 1950, in the case of transferred employees from the State of Patiala & East Punjab States Union and 1st day of April, 1950, in the case of other transferred employees and includes any later date when a transferred employee was taken over by the Government.”

[No. 14(7)-E.III/53.]

K. S. GANAPATI, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 28th August 1957

S.R.O. 2807.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to the Indo-Commercial Bank Ltd. till the 31st July 1958 in so far as they relate to its holdings in the Palar Mills Ltd.

[No. F.4(138)-F.I/57.]

New Delhi, the 31st August 1957

S.R.O. 2808.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 50 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government, hereby appoint the following Auditors, as Auditors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1957-58, namely:—

1. M/s. S. B. Billimoria & Co., 113, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.
2. M/S. Sastri & Shah, 15, Armenian Street, Madras—1.
3. M/S. P. K. Ghosh & Co., 17, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

[No. F.3(50)-F.I/57.]

K. P. BISWAS, Under Secy.

(Department of Company Law Administration)

New Delhi, the 20th August 1957

S.R.O. 2809.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (3 of 1917), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Disposal of Records (in the Offices of Registrars of Companies) Rules, 1957.

(2) They shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) “Act” means the Companies Act, 1956 (I of 1956);

(b) “company” has the meaning assigned to it in the Act and includes a foreign company within the meaning of section 591 of that Act;

(c) "registered document" means a document filed, registered or recorded by the Registrar of Companies in pursuance of the Act and any register or other record maintained by the Registrar of Companies in pursuance of the Act; and

(d) "Registrar of Companies" means a Registrar, or an Additional, a Joint, a Deputy or an Assistant Registrar, having the duty of registering companies under the Act.

3. *Certain documents to be preserved permanently.*—The following documents shall be preserved permanently, namely:—

- (1) the Register of Companies;
- (2) the Index to the Register of Companies;
- (3) the Register of Mortgages and Charges;
- (4) the Chronological Index of Mortgages and Charges;
- (5) all other registered documents relating to any company which is in operation; and
- (6) Index Cards of Companies.

Explanation.—A company shall be deemed to be in operation unless its name has been struck off the Register under sub-section (5) of section 560 of the Act or unless it has been fully wound up and finally dissolved.

4. *Destruction of documents.*—Subject to the previous order of the Registrar of Companies, the following records in his office may be destroyed after the expiration of the period of their preservation as specified below:—

(1) *Records to be preserved for 35 years.*

1. Disciplinary cases including suspension cases.
2. Appointment cases.
3. Change of incumbency.
4. File book of deposition.
5. Register of security bonds.
6. Succession list of officers.
7. Register of remittances into and withdrawals from Reserve Bank of India under section 244B of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (7 of 1913), or section 555 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).
8. All papers and registers, refund orders, and all correspondence relating to the Companies Liquidation Accounts.

(2) *Records to be preserved for 30 years.*

1. Papers relating to legal proceedings.
2. Copies of Government orders relating to companies.

(3) *Records to be preserved for 21 years.*

1. All registered documents relating to companies, names of which have been struck off the register of companies under sub-section (5) of section 560 of the Act together with correspondence relating to such companies.

2. Correspondence relating to companies.

(4) *Records to be preserved for 10 years.*

1. Cash books.
2. Deposit cash books.
3. General registers.
4. Counterfoil cash receipt books.
5. Copies of statistical returns furnished to Government.
6. Postal Despatch Books and Delivery Books.
7. Bill Books.
8. Books or other papers relating to supply of furniture.
9. Registered documents of companies which have been fully wound up and finally dissolved, together with correspondence relating to such companies.

(6) *Registered documents of foreign companies which cease to have any place of business in India to be preserved for five years after such cessation.*

Registered documents of foreign companies which cease to have any place of business in India shall be destroyed after the expiry of five years from the date such company ceases to have any place of business in India;

Provided that every such document shall be transmitted by the Registrar concerned to the Registrar of Companies, Delhi, who shall arrange for its destruction.

(6) *Records to be preserved for 3 years.*

All books, records and papers, other than those specified in sub-rules (1),

(2), (3), (4) and (5) of this rule, shall be preserved for three years.

5. *Approval of Registrar.*—No record in the office of the Registrar of Companies, shall be destroyed without his previous order in writing in that behalf.

6. *Record of documents destroyed to be maintained.*—The Registrar of Companies shall maintain a register in two parts in the forms set out in the Appendix annexed hereto, wherein he shall enter brief particulars of the records destroyed and shall certify by his own hand therein the date and mode of destruction.

7. *Application of other rules not barred.*—The provisions of these rules shall be in addition to, and not, in derogation of, the Rules for the Destruction of Office Records connected with Accounts (contained in Appendix 17 to the Compilation of the General Financial Rules).

APPENDIX

PART I

(Particulars of documents relating to Companies)

Name of company	Act under which registered	Date on which finally dissolved or wound up or struck off	Description of documents destroyed	Date and mode of destruction with initials of the Registrar of Companies
1	2	3	4	5

PART II

(Particulars of documents other than those specified in Part I)

No. of the file or document destroyed	Subject to which the document refers	Description of documents destroyed	Date and mode of destruction with initials of the Registrar of Companies
1	2	3	4

S.R.O. 2810.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution, the President hereby revokes the entrustment to the Governments of Bombay and Madras of the functions of the Central Government under sub-clause (11) of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Destruction of the Records Act, 1917, (5 of 1917).

The notifications of the Government of India and the late Department of Commerce No. 23(10)-Tr(CL.)/38 dated the 18th June and 17th September, 1938, respectively are hereby cancelled.

[No. 5/9/55-PR.]

J. L. KUNDU, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

DANGEROUS DRUGS

New Delhi, the 30th August 1957

S.R.O. 2811.—The following draft of further amendments to the Central Opium Rules, 1934, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (2 of 1930), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st October, 1957.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said Rules—

1. For clause (b) of rule 2, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—
“in the Punjab, within the districts of Jullundur and Kapurthala, and within the Hoshiarpur tehsil of Hoshiarpur district and Nalagarh Tehsil of Kohistan district, for the purpose of the production of poppy heads only.”
2. In rule 4, for the words “Punjab, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Uttar Pradesh” the word “Punjab” shall be substituted.

[No. 11.]

ILLEGIBLE, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 2nd September 1957

S.R.O. 2812.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), the Central Government hereby appoint the Ministerial Officers in charge of individual departments and Preventive Inspectors in the Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin Custom Houses to be Customs-Collectors for their respective ports and to exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed by the said Act upon the Customs Collectors.

[No. 199.]

M. A. RANGASWAMY, Deputy Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

LAND CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 7th September 1957

S.R.O. 2813.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Land Customs Act, 1924 (19 of 1924), and in supersession of the

notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. 55-Customs, dated the 24th July, 1951, as subsequently amended, the Central Government hereby appoints:

- (1) The Collectors of Central Excise, Delhi, Calcutta, Patna and Shillong to be Collectors of Land Customs in their respective jurisdictions
- (2) The Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, to be the Collector of Land Customs in his jurisdiction and for the whole of the area lying to the south of the River Narbada in the State of Bombay falling under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Central Excise, Baroda and for North Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts in the State of Mysore falling under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Central Excise, Madras; and
- (3) The Collectors of Central Excise, Baroda and Madras, to be Collectors of Land Customs for the whole of the area in their respective jurisdictions other than the area lying to the south of the River Narbada in the State of Bombay or as the case may be, the area comprising of north Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts in the State of Mysore.

[No. 1.]

(Department of Revenue)

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 7th September 1957

S.R.O. 2814.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby directs that, in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. CER-8(3)/55—Central Excises, dated the 15th October, 1955, for the words "Ministry of Production", the words "Ministry of Commerce and Industry" shall be substituted.

[No. 68/57.]

B. D. DESHMUKH, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

ORDER

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 29th August 1957

S.R.O. 2815.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby exempts the All India Institute of Medical Sciences from the payment of stamp duty in respect of indemnity bonds executed for clearance of Railway consignments without production of the railway receipts within the Union territory of Delhi.

[No. 26.]

M. PANCHAPPA, Under Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

Hyderabad, the 22nd August 1957

SUBJECT:—Central Excise—Tobacco—Crop failure—intimation to the Range Officers.

S.R.O. 2816.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Rule 233 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby direct that in all cases of failures of tobacco crop, the growers/curers affected should promptly intimate the fact and the extent to which their crop failed to the Central Excise Range Officer having jurisdiction over the area, failing which they will be bound by their declaration at the time of crop registration.

[Issued from file C. No. V(a)24/642/57 C. U. 2]

[No. 9/57.]

ILLEGIBLE, Collector.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE**CUSTOMS**

New Delhi, the 27th August 1957

S.R.O. 2817.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (b) and (c) and (d) of section 11 and section 53 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Central Board of Revenue hereby declares that the limits of the Port of Vizagapatam shall be as stated in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed and that within the Port limits mentioned in the said Schedule:—

- (i) the places mentioned in column 3 thereof shall be deemed to be wharves for the shipment and landing of goods or particular classes of goods specified against each wharf;
- (ii) the limits of each such wharf shall be as specified in column 5 thereof; and the places mentioned in column 8 thereof shall be points beyond which no vessel arriving shall pass until a manifest has been delivered to the Pilot, Officer of Customs or other person duly authorised to receive the same.

VIZAGAPATAM PORT

Name of the Port	Limits of the Port under Section 11(b) of the Sea Customs Acts, 1878	Number of Wharf	Name of the Owner	Limits of the Wharf	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them	Place appointed for delivery of manifest under Section 53 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Vizagapatam	Indicated below	Q. 1 Q. 2 Q. 3 Q. 4	Government of India.	From the North East Corner of the Turning Basin to a point 2300 ft. north.	All classes of free and dutiable goods and also passengers in the Customs Barrier.	Landing and Shipping.	Within the Harbour limits.
2 Do.		Lightering Canal Jetties 1 to 12		North and East Bank of Southern Lighter Canal from its junction at Turning Basin to the Road Bridge. Length of canal covered 3,000 ft.	Free and dutiable goods.	Do.	Do.
3 Do.	Do.	P.O.L. Dock.		From the end of Q. 4. towards north east for a distance of 600 ft.	Free and dutiable cargo.	Do.	Do.
4 Do.	Do.	J. 1.		Western Bank of the Northern Arm from the south-end to a distance of 600 ft.	Petroleum products in bulk and in drums and molasses.	Do.	Do.
5 Do.	Do.	J. 2.	Do.	Western Bank of the Northern arm from 600 ft. to 1,200 ft. from the Turning Basin.	Coal and Non-dangerous petroleum products and Iron Ore and Molasses.	Do.	Do.
6 Do.	Do.	J. 3.	Do.	Western Bank of the Northern arm from 1200 ft. to 1800 ft. from the Turning Basin.	Coal and Non-dangerous products.	Do.	Do.

Name of the Port	Limits of the Port under Section 11(b) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878	Number of Wharf	Name of the Owner	Limits of the Wharf	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them	Place appointed for delivery of manifest under Section 53 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7 Vizagapatam .	Indicated below	Shipyards Wharf	Hindustan Shipyards Limited.	South Bank of Western arm of the Harbour for a distance of 1,000 ft. from the Turning Basin—end of the Wharf.	Construction materials pertaining to Shipyards (Private Jetty)	Landing only.	Within the harbour limits
8 Do. .	Do.	Oil Refinery Wharf—I O.R.—II }	Government of India	North Bank of Western arm to a distance of 2,400 ft. from the Turning Basin towards west.	Petroleum and Petroleum products in bulk and in drums and materials for Refinery.	Landing and Shipping.	Do.

North.—A line drawn from the stone marked "V.H." at the north-west corner of S. N. 72 of Kapparada along the Bengal-Nagpur Railway boundary upto the stone marked "V.H." at the north-east corner of S. No. 61 of Kapparada village; thence along the boundary of the land acquired for the Vizagapatam Harbour up to a stone marked "V.H." on the south side of the railway crossing at the north-east corner of Ross Hill; thence along the south side of the road lying north of Ross Hill to its termination on the north side of the backwater; thence along the north side of the backwater; thence along the sea beach to the boundary mark at Scandal Point; and thence along the line due east to the ten fathom line of soundings.

East.—The Ten Fathom Line of Soundings.

South.—A line running due east and west from the ten fathom line of soundings to the boundary mark on the Dolphin's Nose; thence along the shore as far as the old Dutch battery; thence along the south side of the backwater and the foot of the Dolphin's Nose Hill to a stone marked "P.L." at the south-east corner of the tank in S.No. 33 of Malakapuram; thence to the stone marked "V.H." at the point where the Anakapalle Road meets the diversion road to the ferry; thence along the north side of the Anakapalle Road upto the 2nd mile stone.

West.—A line drawn from the 2nd mile stone on the north side of the Anakapalle road in north-westerly direction to a stone marked "P.L." at the north-eastern corner of Santanetta, thence to a stone marked "P.L." at the foot of Bazarmetta; thence along a straight line drawn to a stone marked "V.H." at the south-west corner of S. No. 86 of Kapparada, thence along the boundary of the land acquired for the Harbour up to the stone marked "V. H." at the north-west corner of S. No. 72 of Kapparada.

Wherever the boundary lies along the shores of the sea or the backwater, the boundary line shall be at a distance of 50 yards above high water mark at ordinary spring tides.

[No. 194.]

M. A. RANGASWAMY, Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 7th September 1957

S.R.O. 2818.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendment in its notification No. 10-Customs dated the 14th February, 1950, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, the following entries shall be omitted, namely:—

"9. Rameswaram	Pamban"
"10. Vadalai	Pamban"
"12. Mariyur	Tuticorin"
"13. Vaippar	Tuticorin"
"14. Vembar	Tuticorin"
"18. Quilandi	Kozhikode"

[No. 195.]

S.R.O. 2819.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendment in its notification No. 117-Customs dated the 9th September, 1950, namely:—

In column 3 of the Schedule annexed to the said notification for the existing entry against the port of Sikka, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"1. Creek side on the rear of the Sikka Village. Cement Jetty.

2. New Cement Jetty constructed in the port of Sikka by Messrs Shree Digvijaya Cement Co. Ltd., Sikka situated on the creek of Sikka for landing and shipment of cement and other merchandise of M/s Digvijaya Cement Co., Ltd., Sikka."

[No. 196.]

B. D. DESHMUKH, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 31st August 1957

S.R.O. 2820/IDRA/6/12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with rules 4 and 5 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons to be members of the Development Council engaged in the manufacture and production of textiles made of wool, including woollen yarn, hosiery, carpets and druggets, in place of the members appointed under the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry Order No. S.R.O. 1515 dated the 6th July 1955, whose term of office has expired, namely:—

1. Shri Tej Narayan Khaitan, M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills, Thana, Bombay,
2. Shri Jagdish Lal Bahl, M/s. Pearl Woollen Mills, G.T. Road, Ludhiana,
3. Shri A. K. Wattal, Dholpur House, Agra,
4. Shri Kidarnath Grover, Model Woollen & Silk Mills, Katra Ahluwalia, Amritsar,

being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government are capable of representing the interests of owners of industrial undertakings in the said scheduled industries.

5. Mr. F. A. Calverley, British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur,
6. Shri J. R. Nayar, M/s. India Woollen Textile Mills, G.T. Road, Chheharata,
7. Shri S. S. Khot, Liaison Officer (Sheep & Wool), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi,
8. Shri N. L. Narain, Deputy Director, (Sheep & Wool), Bikaner (Rajasthan),
9. Shri Shyam Dhar Misra, M.P., No. 5, Gopigunj, Banaras,
10. Shri M. A. Samad, Samad Building, Bhadohi, Banaras (U.P.),
11. Shri Mallappa Kolar, M.L.A., Yadgir (Central Railways),
12. Shri I. B. Dutt, Director (Production & Development), Office of the Textile Commissioner, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay,
13. Shri R. K. Birla, Chairman, The Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India, J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay,
14. Shri M. B. Ghatge, Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, 'P' Block, New Delhi,

being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government have special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of the said scheduled industries.

15. Shri G. K. Jaywant, Secretary, Rashtriva Mill Mazdur Sangh, Mazdur Manzil, 25, Govt. Gate Road, Parel, Bombay—12,

being a person who in the opinion of the Central Government is capable of representing the interests of persons employed in industrial undertakings in the said scheduled industries.

16. Mr. E. B. Whitley, International Wool Sectt., Indra Palace, Block—H, Connaught Place, New Delhi,
17. Mr. W. H. Fenoulhet, The Northern India Carpet Manufacturers, 23, Albert Road, Allahabad,
18. Thakur Surendra Singh Ji, Khachariawas (Sikar Distt.), Rajasthan,

being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government are capable of representing the interests of consumers of goods manufactured or produced by the said scheduled industries;

and (b) one other member to be hereafter specified by the Central Government who will be a person capable of representing the interests of persons employed in industrial undertakings in the said scheduled industries.

2. Shri A. K. Wattal shall be the Chairman of the said Development Council.

3. The Central Government hereby assigns the following functions to the said Development Council, namely:—

- (1) Recommending targets for production, co-ordinating production programmes and reviewing progress from time to time.
- (2) Suggesting norms of efficiency with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining maximum production, improving quality and reducing costs.
- (3) Recommending measures for securing the fuller utilisation of the installed capacity and for improving the working of the industry, particularly of the less efficient units.
- (4) Promoting arrangements for better marketing and helping in the devising of a system of distribution and sale of the produce of the industry which would be satisfactory to the consumer.
- (5) Promoting standardisation of products.
- (6) Promoting or undertaking the collection and formulation of statistics.
- (7) Promoting the adoption of measures for increasing the productivity of labour, including measures for securing safer and better working conditions and provision and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers.
- (8) Promoting or undertaking inquiry as to materials and equipment and as to methods of production, management and labour utilisation, including the discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and of improvements in those already in use, the assessment of the advantages of different alternatives and the conduct of experimental establishments and of tests on a commercial scale.

- (9) Advising of any matters relating to the industry (other than remuneration and conditions, of employment) as to which the Central Government may resquest the Development Council to advise and undertaking inquiries for the purpose of enabling the Development Council so to advise.

4. The headquarters of the Council will be at Bombay.

[No. 5(23)IA(II)(G)/57.]

S.R.O. 2821./IDRA/6/11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), read with rules 4 and 5 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons to be members of the Development Council engaged in the manufacture and production of textiles made of artificial silk, including artificial silk yarn in place of the members appointed under the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry Order No. S.R.O. 1516 dated the 6th July 1955, whose term of office has expired, namely:—

1. Shri P. M. Chinal, The National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay,
2. Shri D. N. Shroff, Managing Director, New Era Textile Mills Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
3. Shri Murarji J. Vaidya, Bombay Silk Mills Ltd., Industrial Estate, Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay,
4. Shri Dewan C. Mehra, Hony. Genl. Secretary, Textile Manufacturers' Association, 4, Queens Road, Amritsar,
5. Shri K. C. Kapadia, Director, Surat Textile Mills Ltd., Surat,

being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government are capable of representing the interests of owners of industrial undertakings in the said scheduled industries.

6. Dr. M. D. Parekh, Works Manager, National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Mc Ione, Kalyan (C. Rly.),
7. Shri Shantilal M. Mehta, Paragon Textile Mills, Globe Mills Passage, Opposite Century Mills, Bombay—13,
8. Shri Sudhansu Ranjan Roy, Asok Silk Mills, 144, Daravi Road, Bombay,
9. Shri R. A. Podar, Shree Shakti Art Silk Mills, Bombay,
10. Dr. A. N. Kapur, Development Officer, Development Wing, New Delhi,
11. Shri I. B. Dutt, Director, (Production & Development), Office of the Textile Commissioner, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay,

being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government have special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of the said scheduled industries.

12. Shri Harihar S. Thakore, General Secretary, The Surat Silk Textile Labour Union, 883/4, Near Water Tank, Begampura, Surat,

being a person who in the opinion of the Central Government is capable of representing the interests of persons employed in industrial undertakings in the said scheduled industries.

13. Shri Gordhandas Jadavji, The Silk Merchants' Association, Canada Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay,
14. Shri C. Chikka Venkatappa, Chowdeshwari Temple St., Bangalore City,

being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government are capable of representing the interests of consumers of goods manufactured and produced by the said scheduled industries.

and (b) one other member to be hereafter specified by the Central Government who will be a person capable of representing the interests of persons employed in industrial undertaking in the said scheduled industries.

2. Shri R. A. Podar shall be the Chairman of the said Development Council.

3. The Central Government hereby assigns the following functions to the said Development Council, namely:—

1. Recommending targets for production, co-ordinating production programmes and reviewing progress from time to time.
 2. Suggesting norms of efficiency with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining maximum production, improving quality and reducing costs.
 3. Recommending measures for securing the fuller utilisation of the installed capacity and for improving the working of the industry, particularly of the less efficient units.
 4. Promoting arrangements for better marketing and helping in the devising of a system of distribution and sale of the produce of the industry which would be satisfactory to the consumer.
 5. Promoting standardisation of products.
 6. Promoting or undertaking the collection and formulation of statistics.
 7. Promoting the adoption of measures for increasing the productivity of labour, including measures for securing safer and better working conditions and provision and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers.
4. The headquarters of the Council will be at Bombay.

[No. 5(23)IA(II)(G)/57.]

B. B. NAG, Under Secy.

ORDER

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 30th August 1957

S.R.O. 2822.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4A of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (18 of 1947), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Exports (Control) Order, 1954, namely:—

In Schedule IV to the said Order—

Under the heading "O.G.L.No. 3", after Serial No. 12, the following shall be inserted under columns (1), (2) and (3):—

(1)	(2)	(3)
12-A	Cotton carpets and carpets made partly of jute and partly of cotton.	C-14 (iv) and C-14 (viii)

[No. Export(1)/AM(53).]

(Indian Standards Institution)

Delhi, the 22nd August, 1957

S.R.O. 2823.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1st to 15th August, 1957.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard established	No. and title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS: 456-1957 Code of Practice for Plain and Reinforced Concrete for General Building Construction (<i>Revised</i>)	IS: 456-1953 Code of Practice for Plain and Reinforced Concrete for General Building Construction.	This revised code includes in addition to specifications for materials, design, design stresses, control of quality, method of design, workmanship inspection and testing, new section on composite columns, concentrated loads and stair cases (Price Rs. 5.00)
2	IS: 458-1956 Specification for Concrete Pipes (With and Without Reinforcement)	..	This standard covers the requirements and the methods of test for reinforced (commonly referred to as hume pipes) and unreinforced Cement concrete pipes of both pressure and non-pressure varieties, used for water mains, sewers, culverts and as irrigation pipes. (Price Rs. 2.50)
3	IS: 734-1956 Specification for Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys, Forgings (for General Engineering Purposes)	..	This standard covers the requirements for forgings made from eight aluminium alloys in various conditions. (Price Rs. 3.00)
4	IS: 774-1957 Specification for Flushing Cisterns for Water closets and Urinals	..	This standard covers the requirements regarding materials, construction and operation of manually-operated high level and low level sanitary flushing cisterns for waterclosets and urinals (Price Rs. 1.50)
	IS: 776-1957 Specification for Watercloset Sets and Covers	..	This standard prescribes the requirements for two types of water closet sets and covers, general type and railway type. (Price Rs. 1.50)
	IS: 785-1957 Specification for Reinforced Concrete Poles for Overhead Power and Telecommunication Lines	..	This standard covers the requirements and the methods of test for reinforced concrete poles suitable for use in overhead power and telecommunication lines. (Price Rs. 1.50)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7	IS: 876-1957 Specification for Wood Poles for Overhead Power and Telecommunication Lines	..	This standard covers the requirements of wood poles of different species of timber grown in India and suitable for carrying overhead electric power transmission lines, telephone and telegraph circuits. (Price Rs. 2.00)
8	IS: 883-1957 Code of Practice for Use of Structural Timber in Building (Material, Grading and Design)	..	This code provides basic information about timber and its behaviour when used in buildings and deals with materials, grading for structural use and general principles to be used in the design of timber structures (Price Rs. 2.00)
9	IS: 1064-1957 Specification for Paper Sizes.	..	This standard prescribes the sizes for printing, writing, wrapping and casing paper, machine-made and hand-made, normally held in stock by the trade. (Price Rs. 1.50)

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Delhi-8, and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 40/40 A, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay (ii) P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta, and (iii) 23, Nangambakkam High Road, Madras.

D.V. KARMARKAR,
Deputy Director (Marks.)
[No. MDC/11(4).]

T. S. KUNCHITHAPATHAM, Under Secy.

(Department of Commerce and Light Industries)

New Delhi, the 30th August 1957

S.R.O. 2824.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947 (24 of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Rubber Rules, 1955, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. S.R.O. 1662, dated the 1st August, 1955, namely—

In the said Rules—

(1) after rule 40, the following rule shall be inserted, namely—

“40A.—Any manufacturer holding a special licence in Form E and desiring in an emergency to sell rubber acquired by him under that licence to another manufacturer holding a special licence in Form E, shall apply to the Board in Form ‘D1’. If the Board approves, a licence may be issued in Form ‘E1’ for each such transaction.”;

(2) in rule 45, after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(e) for licence to a manufacturer holding a valid licence in Form ‘E’ for selling rubber to another manufacturer holding a valid licence in Form E in emergencies—Rs. 5 per licence.

(3) in the First Schedule, after Form ‘D’ and Form ‘E’, the following forms shall respectively be inserted, namely:—

FORM ‘D1’

(See Rule 40A)

THE RUBBER BOARD

Application for the issue of a special licence to sell rubber to licensed manufacturers in emergencies

1. (a) Name and address of the applicant.

(b) Register No. and Date of the Licence in Form ‘E’.

2. (a) Name and address of the manufacturer to whom rubber is proposed to be sold.

(b) Reg. No. and date of the licence in Form ‘E’ issued to the manufacturer.

(3) Stock of rubber held on date of application including that purchased and in transit or awaiting delivery:—

(a) <i>By the applicant.</i>			(b) <i>By the purchaser.</i>		
Grade	Tons	Pounds	Grade	Tons	Pounds
..
..

(4) Quantity proposed to be sold:—

Grade	Tons	Pounds
..
..

(5) Price at which each grade of rubber proposed to be sold was purchased.

Grade	Rate for 100 lbs.
..	..
..	..

(6) Price at which each such grade of rubber is proposed to be sold.

Grade	Rate for 100 lbs.
..	..
..	..

(7) Reason for difference, if any, between the two prices noted in columns 5 and 6.

(8) Reason for the transaction.

Declaration of the Applicant

I declare that the statements made above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date.....

Signature of the Applicant.

Declaration of the Purchaser

I declare that the statements made above, so far as they relate to me, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date.....

Signature of the Purchaser.

FORM 'E1'
(See Rule 40A)

THE RUBBER BOARD

Reg No.

Licence No.

Date.

Mr./Messrs. holding Purchase Licence No. dated
in Form E valid up to and including is/are hereby authorised to sell
the undermentioned quantities of rubber at one sale to Mr./Messrs.
holding Purchase Licence No. dated in Form E valid
up to and including due to an emergency subject to the condition
specified below.

Grade	Tons	Pounds
..

The licence is valid for a period of fifteen days only from the date of issue and is not transferable.

Condition.—As soon as the sale is completed but not later than one week from the date of expiry of the licence, the licensee shall return the licence to the Board with the form appended hereto duly filled in.

Kottayam,

Kerala State,

Date.

For the Rubber Board,
Secretary.

APPENDIX

1. Date of sale.
2. Date of delivery to the purchaser.
3. Particulars of rubber sold:—

Grade	Tons	Pounds	Rate per 100 lbs.	Amount Rs. nP.
..	Rs. nP.	.. ..
..
TOTAL :				

DECLARATION

I declare that the statements made above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date.

Signature of the applicant.

[No. 20(9)Plant/B/56.]

P. V. S. SARMA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

(Department of Fuel)

New Delhi, the 28th August 1957

S.R.O. 2825.—In pursuance of clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 16 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Mines and Fuel, (Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel) No. S.R.O. 2253 dated the 8th July, 1957 namely:—

In the said notification, in item (i)(b) under the heading "Explanation" for the words "States Sales Tax where leviable", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"any tax leviable under the Sales tax law of any State or under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (74 of 1956)."

[No. 25/57-CVI.]

CHHEDI LAL Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

PORTS

New Delhi, the 27th August 1957

Rules regulating the fees for the use of Port tugs at Vizagapatam Port

S.R.O. 2826.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Vizagapatam Port Rules and Scales of Rates, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

After rule 13-A of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"13-B: Fees for the use of Port Tugs outside the 3-mile limit but within 150 miles of the outer buoys at the Entrance Channel.

(i) For the first six hours or part thereof.—Rs. 1,000.

(ii) For every subsequent three hours or part thereof.—Rs. 500.
subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,600 for each period of 24 hours per tug.

NOTE: The above charges are exclusive of any charges for insurance of the Tug for marine risks. Such charges will be extra."

[No. 17-PIII(18)/56.]

New Delhi, the 31st August 1957

S.R.O. 2827.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (3) of Section 3 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, (15 of 1908), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Dayabhai Norar Patel, Chief Officer of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's Coasting Steamers, as a licenced officer to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay, subject to the restrictions laid down in Part XII of the Bombay Port Trust Pilotage Bye-laws.

[No. 8-C-PG(68)/57.]

S.R.O. 2828.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (3) of section 3 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (15 of 1908), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Mohammed Abdulla Kazi, Chief Officer of the Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Coasting Steamers as a licenced officer to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay, subject to the restrictions laid down in Part XII of the Bombay Port Trust Pilotage Bye-laws.

[No. 8C-PG(70)/57.]

D. A. R. WARRIAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Communications)

(P. & T.)

New Delhi, the 28th August 1957

S.R.O. 2829.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

In item (b) of rule 183 of the said Rules for the words "and Kuruksetra University" the words "Kuruksetra University and Vikram University" shall be substituted.

[No. 24/1/57-CI.]

S.R.O. 2830.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

In rule 183 of the said Rules, the following shall be inserted as item (ww), namely:—

"(ww). The Chairman and Administrative Officer of the West Bengal Development Corporation provided that articles posted by them relate solely to the business of the said Corporation."

[No. 24/9/57-CI.]

(Department of Communications & Civil Aviation)

New Delhi, the 2nd September 1957

S.R.O. 2831.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Indian Telegraph Rules 1951, namely:—

In the said Rules—

(1) For rule 62, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"62. In respect of telegrams telephoned by the telephone subscribers (rule 12), a fee of 14 naye paise shall be payable for each such telegram in addition to any other charges payable on such telegrams.

Provided that in message rate exchanges this fee of 14 naye paise shall not be payable in respect of a single telegram telephoned by the telephone subscriber. Where, however, two or more telegrams are telephoned by the subscriber over the same call, a fee of 14 naye paise in respect of each such telegram, other than the first one, shall be payable in addition to any other charges payable on such telegrams.

In respect of telegrams accepted by a village postman (rule 9), a fee of 7 naye paise for each such telegram shall be payable in addition to any other charges payable on such telegrams."

(2) For rule 225, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"225—In respect of telegrams telephoned by the telephone subscriber (rule 173), a fee of 14 naye paise shall be payable for each such telegram in addition to any other charges payable on such telegrams.

Provided that in message rate exchanges this fee of 14 naye paise shall not be payable in respect of a single telegram telephoned by the telephone subscriber. Where, however, two or more telegrams are telephoned by the subscriber over the same call, a fee of 14 naye paise in respect of each such telegram, other than the first one, shall be payable in addition to any other charges payable on such telegrams."

[No. R.2-34/56.]

(Posts and Telegraphs)

New Delhi, the 26th August 1957

S.R.O. 2832.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Rules of the Licensing of Wireless Receiving Apparatus, 1940, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Communications (Posts and Telegraphs) No. WL-100/230(Col. II), dated the 4th January, 1940, namely:—

1. In the said rules, Rules 14 and 14B shall be omitted.

2. For Rule 14A of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"14A. Any person who works any wireless receiving apparatus without a licence shall be liable to pay, on demand, in addition to the fee payable for a licence, surcharge at the following rates, namely:—

(1) If he has not taken out a licence, surcharge equal to the full annual fee for the licence;

(2) If he has taken out a licence but it had expired before the 31st December, 1954, and he has not renewed the licence, surcharge:—

(a) for the period up to 31st December, 1954 at the rate which was in force on that date, and

(b) for the subsequent period, at the rate of Re. 1/- per calendar month or part thereof;

(3) If the licence has expired in December, 1954 or in December of any subsequent year and he has not renewed it on or before the last post office working day in the month of January following, surcharge at the rate of Re. 1/- per calendar month after January or part thereof."

[No. WT.21-10/54.]

S.R.O. 2833—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 (17 of 1933), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Rules, 1933, namely—

(1) In the first proviso to Rule 7 of the said rules, the words “or renewed” and “or renewal” shall be omitted

(2) Rule 18 and 20 of the said rules shall be omitted

(3) For Rule 19 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely—

“19 Any person who possesses any wireless receiving apparatus without a licence shall be liable to pay, on demand, in addition to the fee payable for a licence, surcharge at the following rates, namely—

(1) If he has not taken out a licence, surcharge equal to the full annual fee for the licence,

(2) If he has taken out a licence but it had expired before the 31st December, 1954 and he has not renewed the licence, surcharge—

(a) for the period up to 31st December, 1954 at the rate which was in force on that date, and

(b) for the subsequent period, at the rate of Re 1/- per calendar month or part thereof,

(3) If the licence has expired in December, 1954 or in December of any subsequent year and he has not renewed it on or before the last post office working day in the month of January following, surcharge at the rate of Re 1/- per calendar month after January or part thereof

[No WT 21-10/54]

K K SARAN, Dy Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

New Delhi, the 30th August 1957

S.R.O. 2834—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (5) of rule 430 of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, the Central Government hereby specifies the 16th day of September 1957, as the date on which message rate system will be introduced at Rajkot Telephone Exchange

[No PHB 165-6/55-PHC]

H C SHARMA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

(ICAR)

New Delhi, the 12th August 1957

S.R.O. 2835—Under Section 4(ii) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (14 of 1923), the Central Government are pleased to nominate Shri A. Venkatesan, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Madras, as a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to represent the Agriculture Department of the Government of Madras upto 31st March, 1960

[No F 1-42/56-Com II(Part)]

New Delhi, the 27th August 1957

S.R.O. 2836—Under Section 4(i) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (14 of 1923), the Central Government are pleased to nominate Shri S. P. Mohite, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Bombay State, Poona, as a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to represent the Agriculture Department of the Government of Bombay for three years with effect from 1st April, 1957

[No F 1-42/56-Com II]

S.R.O. 2837.—The Government of Kerala have renominated Shri A. R. Sulaiman Sait, Alleppey as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee under Section 4(c) of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, for a period of three years with effect from 1st April, 1957.

[No. 8-2/57-Com.I.]

S.R.O. 2838.—In pursuance of the provision of clause (b) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944), the State Government of Kerala have nominated Sarvashri (1) B. M. Peter, Ex. M.L.C., Andikkadavoo, Cochin, (2) K. P. Amrithanatha Iyer, Kottarathu Matom, Moncompu, (3) K. A. Keralecyan, Pootheri Buildings, Kozhikode and (4) A. C. Sankaranarayanan, Valappad as members of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for a term of three years with effect from 1st April, 1957.

[No. 8-3/57-Com.I.]

MOKAND LALL, Under Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 29th August 1957

S.R.O. 2839.—Under rule 48 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (Act 5 of 1908), the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India is appointed as the officer to receive notices of orders of attachment of the salaries or allowances of the employees of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.

[No. F.14-124/57-AM.]

V. S. NIGAM, Under Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 30th August 1957

S.R.O. 2840.—Under order XXI, rule 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Central Government hereby appoint the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, (Ministry of Food & Agriculture), New Delhi, as the appropriate officer to receive notices of orders, under the said rules, from a Court and to take action in consultation with the Accounts Officer concerned, to withhold and remit to the Court concerned such sum of money as is mentioned in the order, in respect of the officers and staff working in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

[No. 9-108/57-C(E).]

B. R. KAPOOR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

New Delhi, the 27th August 1957.

S.R.O. 2841.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Ram Parshad as settlement Officer for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such Officer by or under the said Act with effect from the date he took charge of his office.

[No. 6/3/56-S.II.]

S.R.O. 2842.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. S. Verma, Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bombay, Madras and Andhra Pradesh, as Custodian of Evacuee Property for the States of Mysore and Kerala also vice Sarvashri S. Darashah, I.A.S.,

Member, Board of Revenue, Mysore and B V K Menon, I A S, Member, Board of Revenue Kerala, for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on such Officer by or under the said act

[No XIII-1(11)/57-P II/S II]

New Delhi, the 28th August 1957

S R O. 2843—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (31 of 1950) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K M Punjabi, Settlement Officer, Bombay as Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property Bombay for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on the Custodian by or under the said Act

[No XIII-1(11)/57-Prop II/S II]

New Delhi, the 30th August 1957

S R O. 2844—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (31 of 1950) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R N Saletore, I A S, Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation Department, Orissa, as Custodian of Evacuee Property, Orissa, vice Shri J N Misra, I A S, for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on such officers by or under the said Act

[No XIII-1-(10)/57-P II/S II]

H S NAIR, Under Secy

New Delhi, the 31st August 1957

S R O. 2845—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (64 of 1951), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Rules, 1951, namely,

In the said rules—

(1) In rule 2, after clause (d) the following clauses shall be inserted, namely—

(e) "Chief Settlement Commissioner"—means the Chief Settlement Commissioner appointed under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954

(f) "Regional Settlement Commissioner" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (c) of rule 2 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules 1955

(g) "Suburban lands" means lands situated within 5 miles of the limits of urban area

(h) "urban area" means any area within the limits of a corporation a municipal committee, a notified area committee, a town area committee, a small town committee, a cantonment or any other area notified as such by the Central Government from time to time

(i) "rural area" means any area which is not urban area

(2) In sub rule (2) of rule 11,—

(a) after the words 'of the competent officer' the words "or the appellate officer, as the case may be" shall be inserted,

(b) in clause (a), after the words 'is intended' the words 'or to any adult member of his family' shall be inserted

(c) the following 'Explanation' shall be added at the end, namely—

"Explanation—Where a notice is sent to any person by registered post with acknowledgment due and is received back with the endorsement that such person has declined or evaded to accept delivery of the registered cover, such person shall be deemed to have been duly served"

(3) for clause (a) of rule 11A the following clause shall be substituted, namely—

"(a) in the case of agricultural land a certified copy of the classified scales of land value prepared by any Government authority or

valuation fixed by any authority in terms of standard acres for the purpose of either the land allotments mentioned in section 10 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 or the land allotments made in accordance with the rules under that Act.

Explanation.—The term “standard acre” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (g) of rule 2 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules 1955.”

(4) for rule 11B, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“11-B. *Mode of separation of interest of evacuee.*—A competent officer having regard to the provisions of section 10 of the Act shall adopt any of the following measures in the order of precedence set down below:—

In the case of any claim of a co-sharer or a partner:—(a) Where the evacuee's share is valued at more than Rs. 50,000/- in the case of an industrial undertaking or Rs. 10,000/- in the case of any other property, or where the composite property comprises agricultural lands in the Union territory of Delhi and suburban lands in all States and Union territories—

- (i) partition the property as provided in sub-clause (iv) of clause (a) of section 10 of the Act if such partition can reasonably and conveniently be made;
 - (ii) where such partition cannot reasonably and conveniently be made and if the Custodian and the claimant agree, exercise the power conferred upon him under sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of section 10 of the Act;
 - (iii) where neither sub-clause (i) nor sub-clause (ii) applies, sell the property and distribute the sale proceeds in the manner provided in sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) of section 10 of the Act;
- (b) where the evacuee's share is valued at Rs. 50,000/- or less in the case of an industrial undertaking or Rs. 10,000/- or less in the case of any other property (excluding agricultural lands in the Union territory of Delhi and suburban lands in all States and Union territories to which clause (a) above applies; and also excluding agricultural lands in rural area to which clause (c) below will apply).—
- (i) if the evacuee share is less than half, sell that share to the non-evacuee co-sharer at the price assessed by the competent officer; and if he is not interested, offer it to the allottee, if a displaced person;
 - (ii) if the evacuee share is half or more than half, sell the property at the assessed price to the sitting allottee if a displaced person; and, if he is not interested, offer it to the non-evacuee co-sharer;
 - (iii) if neither the non-evacuee co-sharer nor the displaced allottee is interested in purchasing the property, sell it by auction and distribute the sale-proceeds in accordance with the shares determined by the competent officer;
- (c) where the property involved is agricultural lands situated in rural areas (excluding agricultural lands in the Union territory of Delhi and suburban lands in all States and Union territories) and where the market value of the evacuee share is Rs. 10,000/- or less—
- (i) sell the evacuee share to the non-evacuee co-sharer, at the market price;
 - (ii) if the co-sharer does not want to purchase it, sell it to the sitting allottee, if any, if a displaced persons;

The price in (i) and (ii) above shall be fixed on the basis of standard acres; or if no keys have been prescribed for converting ordinary acres into standard acres, on the market price. In the former cases value of the standard acre shall be taken at Rs. 450/- in respect of the first fifty and at Rs. 350/- per standard acre in respect of the remaining standard acres. In the latter case the market price shall be assessed on the basis of 5 years' sales in the locality;

- (iii) failing (i) and (ii) above sell the property and distribute the sale-proceeds in accordance with the shares determined by the competent officer.

In the case of any claim of a mortgagor or mortgagee:—(d) where the evacuee share in the property is valued at more than Rs. 10,000/-,

- (i) if both the Custodian and the claimant agree, exercise the power conferred upon him under sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) of section 10 of the Act;
 - (ii) if there is no such agreement, sell the mortgaged property for satisfaction of the mortgage debt and distribute the sale-proceeds thereof.
- (e) where the evacuee's share in the composite property is valued at Rs. 10,000/- or less—
- (i) if the non-evacuee claimant is a mortgage with or without possession, offer the property at the assessed price to the sitting allottee, if a displaced person, subject to his paying the mortgagee the amount determined by the competent officer.
 - (ii) failing (i) above sell the property by auction and distribute the sale-proceeds thereof.
- (f) where the composite property is agricultural land in rural area in the State of Punjab—
- (i) if the area of the agricultural land is 2 acres or less, sell the property in his court, as provided under rule 11-D(4);
 - (ii) if the area is more than 2 acres follow the normal procedure prescribed in this rule;
 - (iii) if the agricultural land has already been allotted to a displaced person, ask the allottee to redeem the mortgage; if he does not agree to this, follow the procedure laid down in (i) and (ii) above, as the case may be.
- (g) if the non-evacuee claimant is a mortgagor give him the benefit of the provisions of the proviso to section 10 of the Act:

Provided that if the non-evacuee claimant or the Custodian insists upon partition or some method other than those mentioned above, the competent officer shall take their wishes into account before passing orders.

Explanation.—(i) Sale at the assessed price under clauses (b), (c) and (e) above shall be permissible only in those cases where the property is sold either to the non-evacuee claimant or to the sitting allottee, if a displaced person. The competent officer shall not sell the property at the assessed price to any other person

- (ii) where in a particular case, sale to the co-sharer, or such sitting allottee at the assessed price is not found possible, the competent officer may reduce the price by an amount not exceeding 10 per cent, so as to bring it to the level of the reserve price fixed under sub-rule (10) or rule 11D".

(5) in rule 11-C, the words "with the consent of the Custodian" shall be omitted.

- (6) for the 11-D, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"11-D. Sale of composite Property by Public auction.—Where a competent officer proposes to sell a Composite Property, the following procedure shall be followed:—

- (1) The composite property shall be sold by public auction through an officer appointed, or an auctioneer approved, for the purpose by the State Government or the Central Government;

Provided that the sales of composite properties under the Act in urban areas shall be conducted by the auctioneers appointed by the Chief Settlement Commissioner for the sale of properties under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the terms and conditions of their appointment shall also be the same.

- (2) The competent officer or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf shall cause a proclamation of the intended sale to be made in the language of the principal civil court of original jurisdiction within whose jurisdiction the property is situated.
- (3) Notice of the intended sale shall be given at least fifteen days before the proposed sale and every such notice shall state the date, time and place of the proposed sale, the description of the property to be sold, its location and boundaries, where possible, the terms and conditions of the sale, the date on which the competent officer will examine the report of the officer conducting the auction and any other particulars which competent officer or the officer authorised by him considers material. One copy of the notice shall be affixed on a conspicuous part of the property to be sold. It shall be within the discretion of the competent officer or the officer authorised by him to advertise the sale in newspapers and in such other manner as he may deem fit.
- (4) In the case of sale of agricultural lands in rural area in the State of Punjab comprising 2 acres or less, the competent officer shall draw up a programme fixing the dates of sales of such properties. He shall give publicity to such sales by affixing notices in his court room, at the Tehsil building, at the Panchayat Ghar, and also by beat of drum in the village concerned which may be done through the Tehsil agency. The competent officer shall then auction the property in his court room where the Tehsildar-auctioneer or his Field Sub-Inspector may be present to assist him if necessary.
- (5) No sale shall take place until after the expiry of a period of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice.
- (6) The officer conducting the auction may, in his discretion, withhold any property from sale without assigning any reasons therefor or may at his discretion, for reasons to be recorded in writing, adjourn the sale to a specific date and hour and an announcement to that effect shall be made at the time of the adjournment of the sale:

Provided that where a sale is adjourned for a period exceeding fourteen days, a fresh notice shall be published.

- (7) No officer or other person having any duty to perform in connection with the valuation or sale of any property shall either directly or indirectly bid for, or otherwise acquire or attempt to acquire any interest in, such property.
- (8) (a) The person declared to be the highest bidder for the property at the public auction shall pay in cash or by a cheque drawn on a scheduled bank and endorsed "good for payment upto six months", or in such other form as may be required by the officer conducting the sale, immediately on the fall of the hammer, a deposit of 10% of the amount of his bid to the officer conducting the sale and, in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be resold:

Provided that where the highest bidder is a displaced person having a verified claim, the compensation in respect of which exceeds the amount of the deposit required to be made under this rule, he may, instead of making a deposit, execute a bond in form "N". He shall, however, immediately pay the full amount of expenses in connection with such sale, calculated on the highest bid at the rate prescribed by the Central Government or the State Government, for which a credit will be given to him in the payment of the sale price.

- (b) if the competent officer accepts the bid, the balance of the purchase money shall be deposited by the highest bidder into treasury on or before the fifteenth day from the date of acceptance of the bid or such further time as may be granted by the competent officer:

Provided that if the person whose bid is accepted by the competent officer is a displaced person, the mode of payment of the balance of the purchase money shall be governed by sub-rule (15).

- (9) If the highest bidder does not deposit the balance of the purchase money within the period specified in clause (b) of sub-rule (8) above, or if being a displaced person, he does not pay the non-evacuee share in full as required under sub-rule (15) or does not make any application for the payment of compensation within the period specified in sub-rule (15), or if the net compensation admissible to the highest bidder and to his associate, if any, is found to be less than the balance of purchase money and the highest bidder does not make up the deficiency within such period as may be specified by the Competent Officer, the initial deposit made by the highest bidder under sub-rule (8) may be forfeited to the Custodian or the bond executed by him in form 'N' may be enforced against him, as the case may be, and he shall not have any claim to the property.
 - (10) Every sale of property held under these rules shall be subject to a reserve price of the property being fixed therefor by the competent officer at such rate which shall not be less than 90% of the value of the property as may be determined by the competent officer in this behalf.
 - (11) (a) The highest bid received at the auction shall be subject to acceptance by the competent officer.
 - (b) Where the highest bid received equals or exceeds the reserve price fixed for the property, such highest bid shall, unless the competent officer otherwise directs for reasons to be recorded in writing, be accepted subject to the provisions of clause (a) of sub-rule (12).
 - (c) Where the highest bid received falls short of the reserve price the property shall be re-auctioned and all the provisions relating to auction shall apply to such re-sale:
- Provided that the highest bid received at reauction of the property may be accepted notwithstanding that such bid is less than the reserve price if the competent officer considers such bid to be reasonable and the Custodian agrees, failing which the competent officer may again order a re-sale.
- (12) (a) Where a person desires that the sale of any property made under sub-rule (11) should be set aside because of any material irregularity or fraud in the conduct of the sale, he may make an application to that effect to the competent officer.
 - (b) Every application for setting aside a sale under this rule shall be made within seven days from the date of acceptance of the bid.
 - (c) If, after consideration of the facts alleged, the competent officer is satisfied that any material irregularity or fraud has been committed in the publication or the conduct of the sale, he may make an order that the property be reauctioned:
- Provided that no sale shall be set aside unless upon the facts proved, the competent officer is satisfied that the applicant has sustained substantial injury by reason of the material irregularity or fraud, as the case may be.
- (d) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, the competent officer may, at any time before the balance of the purchase price is paid in full, of his own motion, for reason to be recorded in writing, set aside any sale if he is satisfied that any material irregularity or fraud, which has resulted in a substantial injury to any person, has been committed in the publication or conduct of the sale.
 - (e) Where no application is made under this sub-rule or the competent officer does not set aside the sale under the sub-rule on such an application or otherwise, the sale shall become absolute.
- (13) After completion of the sale, the officer conducting the sale shall remit the amount realised by him to the competent officer together with an abstract of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale of each property and from the sale proceeds, such expenses of, and incidental to, auctioning the composite property, as may be

specified by the competent officer, shall be deducted and paid to the party entitled before the sale proceeds are distributed between the Custodian and the claimant.

- (14) *Provisions with regard to displaced persons.*—Where the person whose bid is accepted is a displaced person and where such person has either executed a bond in form 'N' under the proviso to sub-rule 8(a) or intimates his desire in writing to the competent officer of taking advantage of the provisions of sub-rule (15), the said provisions shall apply to his case and the provisions in the foregoing sub-rules, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of sub-rule (15), shall not apply.
- (15) *Mode of Payment by Displaced Person.*—The mode of payment by a displaced person of the sale price of composite property shall be as follows:—
- (a) as regards the share of the non-evacuee in the sale price, the displaced person shall pay to the competent officer such share in full within fifteen days of the acceptance of his bid or within such further time as may be granted by the competent officer;
- (b) as regards the evacuee's share of the sale price:—
- (i) where no compensation in respect of a verified claim is due to the displaced person under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the Rules made thereunder, he shall pay to the competent officer, fifty per cent. of such share along with the non-evacuee share, and the balance together with interest thereon at the rate of 3½% to the Custodian in two equal annual instalments;
- (ii) if any compensation in respect of a verified claim under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the Rules made thereunder, is due to the displaced person, the full amount of such compensation and the compensation due to his associate, if any, determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and Rules, shall be deducted out of such share and the displaced person shall pay to the Custodian the balance, if any, of such share together with interest thereon at the rate of 3½% in two equal annual instalments;
- (iii) for the purposes of adjustment of the sale price of the evacuee share against the compensation payable to the displaced person and his associate, if any, he shall be required to make, within seven days of the acceptance of the bid, an application for the payment of the compensation (unless such application has already been made, in which case particulars of such application shall be supplied by him): Provided that the competent officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the aforesaid period of seven days by such further period not exceeding fifteen days as he thinks fit. In making any such adjustment, the net compensation payable to the highest bidder shall be adjusted first against the balance of the purchase money before the compensation to any other person who has associated himself with the highest bidder is so adjusted.
- (iv) the sale of property to the displaced person shall not become absolute and he shall not acquire any title to the property until a certificate is received from the Regional Settlement Commissioner that the amount for which adjustment has been claimed in the sale price, is payable to that displaced person or his associate, if any, under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. In case it is found that the amount adjusted in his claim is not due to him or is less than that for which adjustment has been made in the sale price, he shall be required to pay the balance with interest within a period fixed by the Competent Officer, in accordance with this sub-rule. On his failure to do so, the property shall be resold and the provisions of sub-rule (9) of this rule shall apply.
- (16) (a) The amount of the non-evacuee share in the sale price shall be paid to the non-evacuee provided that if he is a partner or co-sharer, such payment shall be made only on his executing a bond with one

solvent surety in form 'O' and provided further that if he is in possession of the property sold, either himself or through some person whom he has a right to remove, he shall deliver possession of the property to the competent officer before the amount is paid to him.

(b) The amount paid to the non-evacuee, if he is a co-sharer or partner, shall be liable to be reduced or increased in accordance with the price obtained on ultimate sale of the property in case it has to be resold and such amount shall be adjusted accordingly.

(7) in rule 11-E,

(a) In sub-rule (1) after the words "is sold", the words "by public auction" shall be inserted, and the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

"In other case i.e., when sale is not by public auction, the competent officer shall execute a sale deed in favour of the purchaser and it shall be stamped and registered as an ordinary conveyance";

(b) after sub-rule (3), the following sub-rules shall be inserted, namely:—

(4) In case of property purchased by a displaced person who has, under sub-rule (15) of rule 11-D, applied for adjustment of payment of the balance against his claim under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 the Competent Officer may, on payment of the non-evacuee's share of the sale price deliver provisional possession to such person on his executing an agreement in form "P" and affidavit in form "Q" appended to these rules.

(5) Where the property is in the occupancy of a non-evacuee claimant whose interest in the property has been sold, and he refuses to vacate the property, in spite of the order of the competent officer, the competent officer shall order delivery to be made, by putting the auction purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing the non-evacuee claimant.

(8) in rule 11-F, after sub-rule (3), the following sub-rules shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) The appellant shall also file with the appeal an envelope bearing stamps of the value required for registered post acknowledgement due and the address of the appellant written on it. If there are more than one appellant, the appellants should file as many envelopes as there are appellants with their addresses written on them. The appellants may, if they so desire, file only one envelope with stamps of the required value and the service on the person for whose service the envelope has been filed will be sufficient service on all the appellants.

(5) If the appellants fails to comply with the requirements of the sub-rules above within a time fixed by the Appellate Officer, the Appellate Officer may extend the time or reject the appeal.

(6) If the envelope furnished by the appellant is returned with the report of the postal authorities that the appellant is not available at the address given on the envelope and the appellant has not intimated any change of address, the appellate officer may reject the appeal";

(9) for rule 17 the, following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"17. (a) Any bond furnished, or agreement made, under the provisions of these rules shall be enforceable before a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction or the competent officer who shall, for this purpose, have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when executing a decree; and

(b) the amount of any such bond when realised shall be credited to the account of the Custodian.";

(10) after form "M", the following forms shall be inserted, namely:—

FORMS "N", "O", "P" AND "Q".

FORM "N"

[Rule 11 D-(8)]

Know all men by these presents that I, ————— son of ————— herein-after called, "the purchaser", am held and firmly bound unto the President of India hereinafter referred to as "the Government" (which expression shall where the context so admits include his successors and assigns) in the sum of

Rs. _____*_____ to be paid to the Government for which payment well and truly to be made I the said purchaser for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators bind myself firmly by these presents.

Dated this _____day of _____195 .

Whereas on or about the _____day of _____195 the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written (hereinafter referred to as the "said property") was sold by public auction.

And whereas the purchaser was declared to be the highest bidder for the said property at the said public auction.

And whereas sub-rule (8) (a) of Rule 11-D provides that the person declared to be the highest bidder shall pay a deposit of 10 per cent of the amount of his bid in the manner mentioned in the said sub-rule and in default of such payment the property would forthwith be re-sold.

And whereas the proviso to the said sub-rule provides that where the bidder is a displaced person having verified claim(s) the compensation in respect of which exceeds the amount of the deposit, he may instead of making such deposit, execute a bond.

And whereas the purchaser being a displaced person has agreed to execute such a bond in the manner aforesaid.

Now the condition of the above written obligation is that if the purchaser fails to complete the purchase of the said property in accordance with the provisions contained in the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Rules, 1951, he shall forthwith pay to the Government on demand and without demur the sum of Rs. _____**_____ and upon his making such payment the above written obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise, it shall remain in full force and virtue.

And it is hereby agreed and declared that if any claim under this bond arises, the same may be adjusted against the net compensation payable to the purchaser by the Government and the purchaser hereby empowers the Government to deduct the claim that may become due to the Government hereunder from the amount of the net compensation payable by the Government to the purchaser.

In witness whereof the purchaser has put his hand the day and year above written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel, of land situate at _____containing by admeasurement _____or thereabouts and bounded on the

North by _____
South by _____
East by _____
West by _____

Together with all buildings, privileges, casements and appurtenance whatsoever to the said piece of land belonging or usually held or enjoyed herewith.

Signed and delivered by the within named purchaser
in the presence of

- 1.
- 2.

FORM "O"

Rule 11-D(15)

Know all men by these presents that we (1) _____son of _____(hereinafter called "the non-evacuee claimant") and (2) _____(hereinafter called "the surety") are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the President of India, hereinafter referred to as "the Government" (which expression shall where the context so admits include his successors and assigns) in the sum of Rs. _____to be paid to the Government for which payment well and truly to be made, we the said purchaser and the surety for ourselves and our respective heirs, executors and administrators bind ourselves firmly by these presents dated this _____day of _____195 .

Whereas the non-evacuee claimant has a share in the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written (hereinafter referred to as the "said property").

* 10% of the bid amount.

** The amount of the bond.

And whereas on or about the _____ day of _____ the said property was sold by public auction under the provisions of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Rules, 1951.

And whereas the sale of the said property at the said public auction has not become absolute under the said rules.

And whereas sub-rule (16)(a) of rule 11-D provides that the sale price deposited by the purchaser under sub-rule (15) of the said rule may be paid to the non-evacuee claimant on his furnishing a bond.

And whereas sub-rule (16)(b) of rule 11-D provides that the payment to the non-evacuee claimant who is a co-sharer or partner, shall be subject to the condition that the amount due to him will be liable to be reduced in accordance with the sale price on the finalisation of the last sale of the said property.

And whereas the Competent Officer appointed under the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, has agreed to pay to the non-evacuee claimant, the sum of Rs. _____ being his share in the sale price in respect of the said property on his executing a bond with one surety in the manner aforesaid.

And whereas the non-evacuee claimant has agreed to execute such a bond in the manner aforesaid.

Now the condition of the above written obligation is that if for any reason whatever the sale of the said property held at the public auction aforesaid does not become absolute and the property being resold it fetches lesser price than the price realised at the said public auction, the non-evacuee claimant shall forthwith pay to the Government on demand and without any demur such sum as is in excess of his share in the sale proceeds of the said property realised at the final sale and upon his making such payment the above written obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

And it is hereby agreed and declared that the surety shall not be discharged or released of his liability under this bond by any arrangement made between the Government and/or the Competent Officer on the one hand and the purchaser on the other either with or without the assent of the surety or by any alteration in the obligation undertaken by the purchaser as to payment, time, performance or otherwise.

In witness whereof the non-evacuee claimant has put his hand the day and the year herein above.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land situate at _____ obtaining by admeasurement _____ or thereabouts and bounded on the

North by _____

South by _____

East by _____

West by _____

Together with all buildings, privileges, easements and appurtenance whatsoever to the said piece of land belonging or usually held or enjoyed herewith.

Signed and delivered by

the within named non-evacuee claimant in the presence of

1.

2.

Signed and delivered by the

surety in the presence of

1.

2.

FORM "P"

Rule 11-E(4)

This deed is made this _____ day of _____ between _____ hereinafter called "the purchaser" (which expression shall where the context so admits include his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns) of the one part and the President of India hereinafter called "the Government" (which expression shall where the context so admits include his successors and assigns) of the other part.

Whereas under section 10 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act 1951, the competent officer is authorised to sell the composite property,

And whereas the composite property situate at——— and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written (hereinafter referred to as "the property") was put up for sale by publication on———.

And whereas the purchaser as the highest bidder at the said auction was declared as purchaser of the said property.

And whereas pursuant to sub-rule (15) of Rule 11-D of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Rules, 1951, the purchaser has paid to the competent officer the non-evacuee share of the sale price.

And whereas the balance of the purchase price is to be adjusted against the payment of compensation to the purchaser in respect of verified claims under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, and the rules made thereunder.

And whereas the claims aforesaid have not yet been verified and ascertained.

And whereas sub-rule (4) of rule 11-E of the said rules provides that the competent officer may deliver possession of the property sold to the purchaser on his executing an agreement in the manner hereinafter appearing.

And whereas the competent officer has agreed to deliver possession of the said property to the purchaser on his executing these presents.

Now this indenture witness that in consideration of the premises the purchaser hereby covenants with the Government as follows:—

1. That in the event of his claim under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 not being verified, ascertained and accepted by the Regional Settlement Commissioner——— or being found insufficient to cover the balance of the purchase price, the purchaser shall immediately on demand and without any demur pay the balance of the purchase price to the competent officer.

2. That the purchaser shall indemnify and keep indemnified all parties interested in the property against any loss or damage that may happen or be occasioned or be incurred by them on account of the purchaser having been put in possession of the property before payment of the full purchase price either by way of adjustment or otherwise.

3. That in case the sale of the property is not complete by reason of the said claim not being finally accepted by the Regional Settlement Commissioner, or the purchaser failing to pay the balance of the purchase price under clause 1 above or otherwise howsoever the purchaser shall forthwith on demand hand over vacant possession of the said property to the said competent officer or such person as may be authorised by the Government and shall also refund to the competent officer all the rents and other profits derived or deemed to be derived by the purchaser in respect of the said property.

4. The purchaser shall keep the property in good and substantial repair, order and condition and the purchaser shall not be entitled to claim any compensation from the competent officer in the event of the sale not being completed.

5. That the purchaser shall duly perform, observe and obey all rules, regulations, orders bye-laws given or promulgated by the Government or the municipal or other local authority and shall pay all rates, assessments, taxes in respect of the said property.

6. The purchaser shall not make any addition or alterations in the said property until the sale is completed in his favour nor shall he mortgage, assign, transfer or otherwise part with the possession of the property to any other person.

7. The purchaser shall not be entitled to claim any compensation from the competent officer or the non-evacuee claimant and the Custodian for any loss due to any destruction, injury or devaluation of the property.

8. And it is hereby agreed and declared that the property shall continue to remain composite property until it is finally transferred in favour of the purchaser after payment purchaser after payment of the full purchase price.

9. If there be any dispute regarding the interpretation of any of the terms and conditions herein contained including the question whether a default has or has not been committed by the purchaser hereunder the decision of the competent officer shall be final and binding on the purchaser.

In witness whereof the parties have put their respective hands the day and the year herein above written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that price or parcel of land situate at _____ containing by admeasure-
ment _____ or thereabouts and bounded on the North by _____

South by _____

East by _____

West by _____

TOGETHER WITH ALL buildings, privileges, casements and appurtenance
whatsoever to the said piece of land belonging or usually held or enjoyed herewith,
Signed and delivered by the within named purchaser in the presence of

1.

2.

Signed and delivered by Shri. _____ for and on behalf of the
President of India in the presence of

1.

2.

FORM "Q"

*Rule 11-E(4)

*AFFIDAVIT

I, _____ son/wife/widow of _____ of _____
years (age), resident of _____ solemnly affirm and state as follows:—

1. That I have submitted an application for compensation against my verified
claim(s) and that the value of my claim orders bearing Index Nos. _____
viz., Rs. _____ has neither been reduced in revision nor any revision
proceedings in respect of my aforesaid claims are pending.

2. That I have so far received the following amounts from the Government
against compensation due to me for the property left in West Pakistan.

(i) Cash Rs. _____.

(ii) By Adjustment against loans due from me Rs. _____.

(iii) By adjustment against value of allotable property Rs. _____.

(iv) By adjustment against property purchased in auction Rs. _____.

(v) By adjustment against value of property in which I have associated with
the auction purchasers Rs. _____.

3. That the following amounts are due from me and members of my family to
the Government on account of public dues.

(a) Recoverable loans.

(b) Arrears of rent for Government built or evacuee property.

(c) Ground rent.

(d) Unpaid instalments towards purchase of Government built property.

4. That I and my family members are/are not R.F.A. loanees. The total amount
of loan including interest upto date due from me/my family is Rs. _____

5. That I and my family members have/have not stood guarantees for any RF/
loanee; the amount of guarantees being Rs. _____.

6. That I have/have not associated myself with

(a) _____ Registration No. _____ to the extent of
of claimant.

(b)

(c)

(d)

Auction purchase of Government built/evacuee property.

7. That I have/have not been allotted an agricultural land in District
Tehsil _____, Village _____.

8. That I have agreed that a sum of Rs _____ may be adjusted out of compensation payable to me, against the balance of the purchase price in respect of the sale of the composite property situate at _____ sold to me at the public auction held at _____ on _____.

9. That the above-mentioned amount is available at my credit of final compensation payable to me.

10. That the contents of my affidavit are correct and no part of it is false and untrue.

11. That I shall not transfer or deal with my claim in any manner without the consent of the Competent Officer.

12. And I further declare that I am aware that the competent officer has agreed to deliver possession of the property aforesaid purchased by me on the various representations made by me in this affidavit and relying on them as true.

Signature or thumb
impression of Deponent.

VERIFICATION

Verified on this day of _____ 195 _____ at _____ that the contents of para 1 to 7 of my above affidavit are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and no part of it is false.

Signature or thumb
impression of Department.

Attested.
Magistrate/Sub-Judge or
Oath Commissioner,

Seal of the attesting
authority.

Date

[No. VIII-3(1)/56-Prop.]

New Delhi, the 2nd September 1957

S.R.O. 2846.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of Rule 48 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (5 of 1908), the Central Government hereby appoints the Appellate Officer, and the State Competent Officer, appointed under the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (64 of 1951) as the persons to whom notices of orders attaching the salaries or allowances of the officers and other staff working under them may be sent.

[No 15(22)/57-Prop.]

KANWAR BAHADUR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 29th August 1957

S.R.O. 2847.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Arbitrator in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bank of Behar Limited and their workmen, represented by the Bank of Behar Employees Association.

IN THE MATTER OF AN ARBITRATION

The Bank of Behar Limited

BETWEEN

AND

Its Workmen

SUBJECT:—*Dispute over the transfer of Sri Harijee from the Kanpur Branch*

Shri A. B. N. Sinha, Advocate, Patna, with Sarbasri N. N. Sinha, K. P. Sinha, and Gupteshwar Prasad—for the Bank of Behar Ltd.

Sri S. K. Ghosh, Assistant Secretary, All India Bank Employees' Association—for the workmen.

AWARD

By an agreement in writing dated the 23rd day of July 1957, the parties referred the aforesaid dispute to me for arbitration. On receipt of the reference I directed the parties to file their respective statements in writing and fixed the 8th August 1957 for hearing. The parties filed their respective statements within the time fixed by me. The Bank filed a re-joinder in writing just before the sitting commenced on the 8th August 1957. It was accepted without objection and the hearing then commenced. The Bank examined Sri N. N. Sinha, Superintendent of Branches, tendered a large number of documents and proved them. They were marked as Exhibits 1 to 11, 12 to 12(10), 13 to 13(9), 14 to 14(17) and 15. The workmen did not adduce any oral evidence. Sri Harijee who was present throughout the hearing was not also examined. Sri S. K. Ghosh, who represented the workmen at the hearing, cross-examined Sri N. N. Sinha and tendered three letters. One of those was marked for identification and the other two marked as Exhibits A & B. The hearing was closed on the following day, namely the 9th August, and the next day namely the 10th August was fixed for arguments. The arguments were commenced and concluded on that date.

Sri Harijee was appointed in a clerical post on the 19th September 1947 and was posted at the Jamalpur Branch of the Bank, where he worked till the 12th March 1948. From there he was transferred temporarily to the Arrah Branch, which was in his home town, and worked there till the 29th August 1948. Then he was posted at the Siwan Branch at which place he was confirmed. He remained there for about three years. From there he was sent to the Chapra Branch and remained there for a little over two years, where on the 18th October 1953 he was transferred to the Kanpur Branch. In 1956 he was ordered to join the Jaunpur Branch. He resisted the transfer rather vehemently and even refused to accept service of the order of transfer. On that a charge sheet for insubordinate and breach of discipline was drawn up and he also refused to accept the charge sheet. That was followed by his suspension. An agitation amongst workmen over his suspension followed. Conciliation proceedings were started and the order of suspension was ultimately withdrawn on the expression of what amounted to regret on his part, and he was allowed to remain at the Kanpur Branch.

On the 9th April 1957 an order was passed by the General Manager of the Bank at the head office transferring him from Kanpur to Daltonganj (Ex. 2). On the communication of the order to the Manager of the Kanpur Branch he was released from duty at that branch on the 11th April 1957 and was directed to report himself for duty at the Daltonganj Branch (Ex. 3). He, however, took leave on the ground of illness and his leave has been extended from time to time.

On the 17th April 1957 he made a representation to the Manager Kanpur Branch requesting cancellation of the order of transfer (Ex. 5) on the ground of personal inconvenience. He further stated that "extraneous considerations" had moved the management in making the order for transfer and that his transfer from Kanpur would mean "a deliberate damage" to the growth of healthy trade union movement in such an important Industrial Centre which Kanpur was, as he was an "active worker" of the U. P. Bank Employees' Association. The Bank in its reply dated the 11th May 1957 (Exhibit 6) stated that his transfer was for exigencies of business and by way of refutation pointed out that his apprehensions about personal inconvenience were unreal and premature, that he was frequently ill at Kanpur, that Daltonganj was a very healthy place and nearer his home town, that the Bank was not aware that he was an active worker of the U. P. Bank Employees Association and that even, if he was so, growth of healthy trade Union movement at the place could not suffer as that did not depend on the activities of a single individual. Shortly after this reply a pen-down strike was started at the Kanpur Branch and the strike spread in U. P. to Patna, Daltonganj and other places. Sri S. K. Ghosh in the course of his argument stated that the strike at the Kanpur Branch of the Bank was organised by Harijee but at the other places it was spontaneous.

The Bank's case as disclosed in its written statement filed before me in substance is that the questioned, order of transfer was made in the course of administration and for exigencies of business. The Workmen's case in that the transfer was by way of punishment; victimisation for his unpleasant trade union activities.

It is the case of both sides, and the fact was admitted by them before me, that the Daltonganj Branch of the Bank had a good volume of business only for about three months or so in a year namely from May to July. The evidence is that it is a small branch with a small establishment consisting of the Branch Manager,

two accountants and 4 or 5 clerks. Towards the end of March 1957, the General Manager of the Head Office at Patna passed an order transferring one of the two accountants, Sri A. P. Sinha, to Calcutta and a clerk, Sri Jugal Kishore, had then been already transferred to the Motihari Branch. In the beginning of April 1957 Sri M. P. Sinha had already arrived at Daltonganj to relieve Sri A. P. Sinha. In such circumstances the Manager of Daltonganj wrote a letter on the 4th April 1957 (Ex. 1) to the General Manager at the Head Office, asking for the retention at his branch of both Sri A. P. Sinha and M. P. Sinha as the busy season was approaching. He also brought to the notice of the General Manager that the branch was short of one clerk by reason of the transfer of Sri Jugal Kishore to Motihari. On receipt of this communication the General Manager, as was natural, turned down the request to keep an extra officer at Daltonganj and decided to post there a clerk in the place of Sri Jugal Kishore and the choice fell upon Harijee. The local Manager, who held two positions, rather embarrassing to him, one as the branch manager and the other as an important member of the workmen's Union, could not, even in his capacity as the President of a meeting of the workmen held in May 1957 for the purpose of protesting against the transfer of Harijee from Kanpur, take up the position that the posture of a clerk at the Daltonganj Branch was unnecessary (Ex. 4 dated 25th May 1957). I need not refer to the other evidence on the record on this point. I hold that the transfer of a clerk to the Daltonganj branch at that time was necessary for administrative reasons and for exigencies of business. The question therefore narrows down to whether Harijee was selected with any ulterior motive. Mr. Ghosh contends that it was and in support of his contention relies upon the following:—

- I. that the Bank's attitude towards Harijee was unfair and harsh ever since he was posted at Chapra. His transfer from there to Kanpur was made with an ulterior motive and his reasonable representations were turned down;
- II. that he was frequently transferred from one place to another with a view to harass him, and when he himself asked for a transfer to Arrah in 1954, his request was turned down;
- III. that his annual increments were stopped year after year in most irregular manner;
- IV. that he was to the knowledge of the Bank authorities an active trade Union worker at Kanpur and the management wanted to get rid of his unpleasant trade Union activities at that place by transferring him to a distant place.

I have already stated that Harijee's suspension in 1956 led to labour demonstrations and the questioned order of his transfer to Daltonganj had more serious repercussions. It led to strikes not confined only to the branches of the Bank of Behar. I am prepared to accept Mr. Ghosh's contention that the strikes at other places were spontaneous. In my view they prove that many workmen sympathised with Harijee and were moved by a strong feeling that he was being unfairly dealt with and victimised, and expressed their resentment most strongly. But feelings and sentiments are not enough to prove facts and Mr. Ghosh ultimately accepted the position that those demonstrations and strikes by themselves without more could lead to no further inferences. He, however, urged that the feeling of resentment amongst workmen was not due to sentiments alone but had its foundation on solid facts, which he has asked me to consider, and which I have noted above. I have gone through the entire evidence carefully and have given due weight to the arguments advanced before me by the parties. I will now proceed to deal with them, one by one, giving the reasons shortly in support of my findings.

Re: (i).—At the argument no grievance was made in respect of his transfer from Jamalpur to Arrah and from Arrah to Siwan and then to Chapra. It was, however, urged by Mr. Ghosh that he incurred the displeasure of the management while at Chapra, and that was due to the fact that he attempted to organise labour. There is absolutely no evidence to support this argument. It was not even suggested in the cross-examination of Sri N. N. Sinha, the only suggestion made to him in cross-examination was that Harijee's landlord at Chapra was a relation of Mr. Sinha and that Harijee was transferred from Chapra to help his landlord to get an easy victory in the suit for rent and ejectment which he had instituted against Harijee. The witness repelled the suggestion and no attempt was made to substantiate it. Harijee's personal difficulties as stated in his written representation (Ex. 7) were met by giving him the leave asked for.

Re: (ii).—There is no point in the contention that orders were passed frequently for his transfer. I have given the dates of his posting at different places and the period of his service at particular branches. No grievance is

made of the earlier transfers e.g. to Arrah, to Siwan and to Chapra and I have dealt with the transfer from Chapra to Kanpur. He was transferred to the Kanpur Branch on 11th October 1953. In 1954 he himself asked for transfer to Arrah where he had his home on the ground that he had to negotiate the marriage of his youngest daughter. The request was not acceded to, on the ground that the marriage lagan was then over.

In 1956 he was ordered to proceed to the Jaunpur branch. He refused and I have narrated what followed. The Bank ultimately dealt with him, in my opinion, very leniently and he remained attached to the Kanpur branch. The result was that he remained posted at the Kanpur Branch for over three years. The annual reports show that he was slow, careless, distracted and did not take keen interest in his work. The authorities at Kanpur had reported many times against him, and asked the head office to transfer him to some other place as he was quite unsuitable in a busy branch of the Bank like Kanpur.

Re: (iii).—It is a fact that almost from the beginning of his career at the Bank annual increments were withheld in the first instance. There were also in form irregularities but they were not of a substantial nature, in that he was invariably informed the reasons for the stoppages, though in many cases after the stoppage. At his request the facts against him were supplied in detail, and he was given opportunity to explain. The reasons for these stoppages appear in the annual confidential reports (Ex. 14) which were received at the Head Office before the increments fell due reports are summarised in Ex. 14(15). They were all adverse to him. Ultimately on his representations and sometimes as a result of other proceedings the annual increments were released with retrospective effect. I wish to refer to two such occasions on which annual increments were stopped in the first instance. His increment due in 1953 was stopped and details of his laches were supplied to him. The Union took up and pressed his case. It ended in a settlement to the effect that the increment would be released if he gave an *unqualified* assurance that he would improve. He gave an assurance which was, however, *qualified* and so the Bank was not satisfied with it. But as soon as the Union gave such a *unqualified* assurance on his behalf his increment was released with retrospective effect. On another occasion it was released after giving him a warning. These show the managements' leniency towards him.

After the said assurance was given by the Union the Head Office asked the branch Manager at Kanpur to keep a watch on his work to see if he was improving and to send quarterly reports [Ex. 14(16)]. This explains why three confidential reports about him were sent in 1956 one by Mr. Kapoor and to by Mr. Gandhi who succeeded Mr. Kapoor as Manager of the Kanpur Branch. The laches and acts of negligence on his part in the performance of his duties in 1956 and 1957 were very serious. He admitted them but still the Bank released his increments of these years with retrospective effect as a result of requests. I hold that there was no element of vindictiveness on the part of the management in withholding the increments for a time. The management dealt with him rather leniently and with consideration in the matter of releasing increments.

Re: (iv).—Harijee though present, did not offer himself as a witness. There is no evidence before me if he was an officer of the Bank of Behar Employees Union or a member representing the workmen of the Bank of Behar in the larger body, namely the U.P. Bank Employees Association, nor any evidence that to the knowledge of the management of the Bank of Behar, he was an active worker of the Union. As instances of his Union activities it is said (a) that he took up the brief of a workman, Bhola Pandey and (b) he took up the question relating to sick leave as awarded by the Sastri Award.

About (a) there is no evidence. About (b) the documents show that the dispute, which was of a general nature, was as to whether sick leave due was to be calculated from the date of confirmation of the service of a workman or from the date when the Sastri Award became enforceable (April 1953). Two employees of Bank's Calcutta branch, Sushil Chandra Gupta and Subh Narayan Sinha, who were vitally effected financially made a representation to the Manager of the Calcutta branch about themselves in August 1955 (Ex. 12(8)). It was forwarded by the Calcutta branch Manager to the Head Office (Ex. 12(7)). The head office replied that lawyers had been consulted and their view was that computation of sick leave was to be from the date when the Sastri Award became enforceable. (Ex. 12(6) dated 31st August 1955).

Thereafter further individual representations came from the Calcutta Staff. At the Kanpur Branch Harijee and another Employee who had taken an inordinate amount of sick leave also made representations later on. The matter involved a question of interpretation of the Sastri Award. It was ultimately

referred to Mr. Jeejeeboy, Chairman Labour Appellate Tribunal of India under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Bank Tribunal Decisions Act and the U.P. Bank Employees, Association and the All India Bank Employees' Association represented the workmen (Exts. A & B) in view of the importance of the question. There is nothing to show if any important part was taken by Harijee in the matter. He did not take the initiative. It came from the Calcutta Staff and he was only one of several workmen who was interested in the question of interpretation for financial reasons. As the question vitally affected all Bank employees the workmen were represented at a high level, namely by the All India Bank Employees and U.P. Bank Employees' Associations.

My award is that it has not been established that the order transferring Harijee from Kanpur to Daltonganj was made with a view to punish him or to victimise him for his alleged trade union activities. On the other hand I hold that it was made in the course of administration and to meet business exigencies. It was justified and must therefore stand.

Dated the 14th August 1957.

RUPENDRA COOMAR MITTER, Arbitrator.

[No. LR-10(41)/57/II.]

New Delhi, the 2nd September 1957

S.R.O. 2848.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.R.O. No. 2971, dated the 4th December, 1956, namely:—

In the table annexed to the said notification,

(1) after item 9, the following items shall be inserted, namely ;

“9A. Conciliation Officer (Central), II, Delhi. State of Uttar Pradesh.

9B. Conciliation Officer (Central), Ambala. State of Punjab and Union territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.” ;

(2) after item 14A, the following item shall be inserted, namely ;

“14B. Conciliation Officer (Central) Head- The State of Bihar excluding (i) the quarter, Dhanbad, districts of Singhbhum and Santhal Parganas and (ii) iron ore and manganese mines in the district of Ranchi.” ;

(3) after item 15, the following item shall be inserted, namely ;

“15A. Conciliation Officer (Central) Raniganj The district of Singhbhum (other than iron ore and manganese mines) and the Santhal Parganas in the State of Bihar and the State of West Bengal (coal mines only).”.

(4) after item 21. the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“21A. Conciliation Officer (Central), Visakhapatnam. The State of Andhra Pradesh.”

[No. LR-1(80)/56-I.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 28th August 1957

S.R.O. 2849.—Whereas the National Bank of India Ltd., (Bombay Branch) Indian Staff Union has raised a point relating to the interpretation of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), Bombay, constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No S.R.O. 35 dated the 5th January, 1952, as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in the manner referred to in section 3 of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955 (41 of 1955);

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that a difficulty or doubt has arisen as to the interpretation of the said award, modified as aforesaid, in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby refers the said matter for decision to Shri P. D. Vyas, Member, Labour Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 5 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 (48 of 1950).

SCHEDULE

Whether in cases of short periods of sickness, in accordance with the direction contained in paragraphs 483 to 488 of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 35 dated the 5th January, 1952, modified as aforesaid, an employee should be granted casual leave, if due, instead of sick leave and if so, to what extent.

[No. LR-10(29)/56 Pt.II.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st August 1957.

S.R.O. 2850.—In pursuance of paragraph 3 and 9 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, the Central Government hereby nominates Sarvashri B. Sarkar, I.C.S., Commissioner, Burdwan Division, Post Office Chinsurah, West Bengal, and W. V. Oak, I.A.S., Commissioner for Labour, Madhya Pradesh, Indore, to the Board of Trustees, and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour S.R.O. 2227, dated the 5th October, 1955, namely:—

In the said notification for the entries “(4) Shri N. Ray Chowdhury, I.C.S., Commissioner, Burdwan Division, Post Office Chinsurah, West Bengal”, and “(6) Shri B. P. Pathak, Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Labour Department, Nagpur”, the entries “(4) Shri B. Sarkar, I.C.S., Commissioner Burdwan Division, Post Office Chinsurah, West Bengal” and “(6) Shri W. V. Oak, I.A.S., Commissioner for Labour, Madhya Pradesh, Indore” shall be respectively substituted.

[No. PF-I/4(26)/57.]

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1957

S.R.O. 2851.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment being a factory of Messrs. Vanaz Engineers (Private) Limited, 396, Cadell Road, Prabhadevi, Bombay-28 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of August, 1957.

[PF.II/57(26)/57.IV.]

S.R.O. 2852.—The following draft of an amendment of the Bombay Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957 which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th September, 1957.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect of the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

For sub-clause (h) of clause 3 of the said Scheme, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(h) “listed employer” means a dock employer or a group of dock employers listed by the Board under clause 8 and includes, for the purpose of clause 11, an authorised agent or agents of such employer or employers”.

[No. Fac-185(1)57.]

R. C. SAKSENA Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 23rd August 1957

S.R.O. 2853.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Annual Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1954-55 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation as finally adopted by the Corporation are hereby published for general information.

From

Colonel V. M. Albuquerque,
Director General,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi.

To

The Chairman,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi.

Sir,

I have the honour to present a Report on the work and activities of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1954-55.

Yours faithfully,

New Delhi,
7th July, 1956

V. M. ALBUQUERQUE,
Director General.

1. Introduction

Upto May, 1953, the ESI Scheme had been implemented in Delhi, Kanpur and seven industrial centres of the Punjab, covering 1,52,000 employees. At the end of 1953, it was apparent that a stalemate had been reached regarding further extension of the Scheme. There were a number of problems which hampered further implementation. This Report will, after mentioning these difficulties briefly, describe the manner in which these problems were solved. It will also show how the planning of the Scheme was put on a systematic basis which resulted in the coverage of a further 5,40,000 industrial workers in Nagpur, Greater Bombay, 4 centres in Madhya Bharat and in Coimbatore. The steps taken by the Corporation towards reorganising the administrative set-up of the Headquarters, laying down yardsticks for manning the Regional Offices and Local Offices of varying sizes together with other measures adopted with a view to effecting economy, have been explained in the following pages. Along with the extension of the Scheme and the solution of internal administrative problems, the standard of medical benefit was reviewed and certain improvements were decided upon to make the Scheme more attractive and beneficial to workers. Some improvements made for the convenience of insured persons in respect of cash benefits have also been mentioned. The details of the working of the Scheme including the particulars of the cash benefits paid and the number of insured persons covered under the Scheme in various areas, have been given and details indicated in the appendices.

2. Problems Confronting the Corporation

The ESI Scheme was implemented as a pilot Scheme in Delhi and Kanpur in February 1952, and by the end of May, 1953, it had been extended to seven industrial centres in the Punjab. Further progress then ceased. Therefore, early in 1954 a study of the main difficulties facing the Scheme was undertaken and a determined effort made to overcome them. Some of these difficulties and the way in which the co-operation of the various parties was enlisted are indicated below:

(a) **Sharing of cost of medical care.**—Originally, it was intended that the cost of medical care would be shared by the Corporation and the State Governments in the ratio of 2 : 1. The Government of Bombay, in which State there is a large concentration of workers, however, expressed their inability to share the cost on this basis and desired a reduction in their share. They felt that their share of the cost of providing medical care to a selected sector of the population would be quite disproportionate to the *per capita* cost expended by them on medical care of the general population. Another State Government with a very large concentration of industrial workers, namely the Government of West Bengal, also found it difficult to meet its financial liability at this rate. In view of the fact

that almost two-thirds of the insurable population was in these two States, it was essential to find some solution of the problem. A meeting between the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Director General and the officials of the Bombay Government was held in Bombay to discuss this matter. At this meeting, it was agreed to reduce the share of the State Government from one-third to one-fourth. The Corporation accordingly decided in June 1954 to reduce the share of all State Governments to one-fourth, with effect from 1st July, 1954, any expenditure incurred prior to that date being shared in the ratio of 2 : 1. This reduction in the share of the State Government removed one of the main obstacles and opened the way for rapid extension of the Scheme.

(b) **Remuneration of panel doctors.**—When the Scheme was implemented in the Punjab through the panel system, it was initially decided to pay a capitation fee of Rs. 5/- per insured person per annum to the practitioners. This fee was inclusive of the cost of ordinary medicines and dressings. The medical profession in general and the Indian Medical Association in particular were of the view that this rate of remuneration was too low. They further felt that certain medicines which were of very common use but somewhat expensive could not be supplied out of the capitation fee. They, therefore, desired either separate payment for these medicines or separate arrangements to be made for them. They were also of the view that the maximum number of insured persons on a doctor's list should not be more than 1,000, against the prevailing limit of 2,000 which was introduced in the Punjab. The matter was discussed by the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Director General with the representatives of the Indian Medical Association and as a result the capitation fee was raised to Rs. 6/- per capita all over the country, except in Greater Bombay and Calcutta where it was to be Rs. 6/8/- per capita. It was also agreed that a panel doctor should not ordinarily have more than 1,000 insured persons on his list but in sparse areas where sufficient number of doctors was not available, this may be relaxed. The Corporation also undertook to draw up a list of medicines which a panel doctor could prescribe and which would be supplied at the cost of the Scheme. After the Corporation had formally approved of these modifications, the State Governments were informed of these decisions and they also accepted them. This revised rate of remuneration was given effect to in the Punjab also from 1st July, 1954.

(c) **Work, Planning and Control.**—The most urgent and important problem facing the Corporation was the further extension of the Scheme. Although in the past, various dates were fixed from time to time for extension to different areas, the planning for such extension could not be said to have been made on any systematic basis. The implementation of the Scheme calls for simultaneous action by two main parties. The State Government has to make arrangements for the provision of medical care and the Corporation has to register all insurable employees and set up Local Offices to receive and pass claims for cash benefits. In the execution of these plans, the co-operation of employees and employers is equally essential. The responsibility for co-ordinating the activities of all these parties, naturally was that of the Corporation. The problem called for a dynamic and systematic approach by which the activities of the Corporation and the State Government had to be geared to a prescribed time schedule to enable both parties to be ready by the Appointed Day. With this end in view, Progress Control Charts (Appendices I & II), were devised in April, 1954, showing the steps to be completed by the State Government, the Corporation and the Central Government. Each step was assigned a Code Number and a time schedule was laid down for the completion of each step with reference to the Appointed Day. The charts accompanied by explanatory notes were circulated to State Governments and the Regional Offices of the Corporation. In the Progress Control Charts, action on the part of both the Corporation and the State Government was split into a number of definite and precise steps. The various steps which the State Government has to complete have been clearly indicated, for example the survey of residential concentrations, the taking of a decision regarding the adoption of the panel or service system, the making of necessary arrangements for the appointment of medical officers and ancillary staff, the hiring and equipping of dispensaries, arrangements for specialist care and inpatient treatment. The action on the part of the Corporation viz., selection of suitable localities for setting up Local Offices, hiring premises and equipping them, recruiting and training of its staff and the registration of insured persons and the setting up of records, has also been indicated.

The adoption of the Progress Control Charts aimed at ensuring orderly and synchronous movement in priority of sequence over multiple activities in fields of divided responsibility. A Control Room at the Headquarters called for weekly progress reports on coded steps for each implementation area. This gave the Headquarters a good grip on the problems in the region and it became easier

to locate where work was not progressing according to schedule and to take proper corrective action.

Besides the difficulties involved in negotiations with the State Governments, failure in keeping to the schedule in respect of any of the steps to be taken before the implementation, can cause delay and as the Scheme itself is a co-operative enterprise of several parties, unexpected problems can easily crop up which might throw the whole time schedule out of gear. Thus, in some cases, after the arrangements for implementation had been started, employees refused to cooperate unless medical care for families was included. This has not been possible so far. While negotiations were proceeding and such problems were being solved, expenses on rent of offices and salaries of staff had, sometimes, to continue to be incurred in the hope that the solution may be found round the corner. The risk of incurring such expenditure is inherent in any Scheme of shared responsibility. Efficient co-ordination can only keep it to the minimum but it cannot be avoided altogether.

(d) **Personal contacts.**—Owing to the complicated nature of the Scheme, it was also necessary to explain it in detail to the State Governments, employers and employees. This was done, as mentioned earlier, through a pamphlet, with explanatory notes, which explained briefly the salient features of the Progress Control Charts. These brief notes were further elaborated in detailed instructions on the various steps which were issued to all the State Governments. Apart from this, the matter called for a fresh approach on the part of the Corporation officials—an approach of personal contact, persuasion and negotiation. Accordingly, the Director General and the officers of the Corporation established personal contacts with the State authorities, employers and employees, by frequent tours and assisted them in solving the problems relating to implementation.

3. Progress towards implementation

These concerted efforts bore fruit in the form of substantial implementation of the Scheme during the year under report, covering Nagpur, Greater Bombay, Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam and Coimbatore, thus increasing the coverage from 1·52 lakh employees at the beginning of the year to 6·90 lakhs by the end of the year, under report. The areas where the Scheme had been enforced at the end of the year, the number of employees and insured persons covered in each area, the date of implementation and the commencement of the benefit period, are indicated in Appendix III.

Apart from the actual implementation of the Scheme in the areas mentioned above, appreciable progress towards the extension of the Scheme had also been made in the following areas, upto 31st March, 1955:—

Hyderabad, West Bengal (Calcutta City and Howrah District), seven industrial areas in Andhra (namely, Vijayawada, Eluru, Mangalagiri, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Chittivasa and Nellimarla), Madras City and suburbs, six industrial towns in Saurashtra (namely, Rajkot, Porbunder, Morvi, Surindernagar, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar) and Travancore-Cochin State.

The progress is indicated in Appendix IV. As indicated in this Appendix, arrangements were made for the implementation of the Scheme in Ahmedabad also, but it could not be implemented as, at an advanced stage, the State Government decided against such extension. In this, no doubt, they were influenced by the views of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, which pressed for the inclusion of families for medical care from the very beginning.

In November, 1954, the Director General, after consultation with the Bihar Government and the Tata Iron & Steel Co., prepared a detailed note on the methods of implementation of the Scheme in Jamshedpur. This is still under consideration by the Bihar Government.

ADMINISTRATION

4. Revision of Staff Complements

It was also evident that the administrative expenditure in relation to the contribution income and to expenditure on cash and medical benefits, was on the high side. This was another matter that required urgent attention. As some experience had been gained in Delhi, Kanpur, and Punjab, time and motion studies and other measures of assessing work-loads, were carried out in the year under report, and standard yardsticks for staff in Regional Offices and various categories of Local Offices, were evolved. As a result, a revised yardstick of the staff for Regional offices was formulated. The strength at Regional Offices, Delhi and Kanpur, was refixed on the basis of this revised yardstick. An *ad hoc* yardstick was also adopted for necessary staff requirements for Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The type of local offices to be set up for different numbers of insured persons and the staff to be provided, was also examined and a yardstick, shown in Appendix V, was laid down. The strength of the staff in Local Offices in Kanpur and Delhi was reviewed in the light of this yardstick and 3 Local Offices at Kanpur were closed, and 2 Local Offices in Delhi were amalgamated into one. 3 Local Offices in Punjab were downgraded to Sub-Local Offices. After the review, there were 8 Local Offices and 2 Pay Offices in Kanpur instead of 11 Local Offices previously, and 7 Local Offices, 4 sub-Local Offices and 3 Pay Offices in Delhi and Punjab instead of 10 Local Offices and 2 Sub-Local Offices.

With a view to rationalize the work of the different divisions of the Headquarters office and to ensure efficiency and expeditious disposal of work, a reorganisation of the Headquarters was also undertaken. The staff requirements of various branches of the Headquarters office, were also reviewed. A number of ministerial as well as officers' posts were surrendered. The revised organisational set-up of the Headquarters and staff authorised for various divisions is given in Appendix VI. This appendix also shows the strength of officers and staff before reorganisation at the end of the year 1953, and that after reorganisation which took effect from 1st January 1955 to date. The reorganisation of the Headquarters and the other measures detailed below resulted in economies to the extent of over Rs. 3 lakhs per annum.

5. Further Steps towards Economy

Other important steps taken during the year, to effect economy in expenditure are enumerated below:—

(a) **Replacement of a certain number of posts of Assistant Insurance Commissioners in Regional Offices by posts of lower Gazetted status.**—From the experience gained, it had been observed that there was considerable volume of work of a routine nature, both in the administration as well as in insurance branches which could conveniently be entrusted, without loss of efficiency, to a gazetted officer of a status lower than Assistant Insurance Commissioner e.g., that of a Manager, Gr. I. Nearly 50% of the sanctioned posts of Assistant Insurance Commissioners for Regions carrying the pay-scale of Rs. 350—800 were, therefore, replaced by the lower gazetted posts in the pay-scale of Rs. 250—600.

(b) **Absorption of Inspectors Grade I & Grade II as Manager and Deputy Manager.**—The Standing Committee at its meeting held on the 9th & 10th December, 1952, had decided to have only one grade of Inspectors instead of the existing two grades. The then incumbents of these grades were, however, given protection. The pay-scale of an Inspector was revised to Rs. 175—10—275—E.B.—15—350, by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on the 20th April, 1954. The cadre was also made interchangeable with that of Deputy Manager, but on appointment as Deputy Manager a special pay of Rs. 25 p.m. was admissible. As the posts in the two grades of Inspectors were interchangeable with that of Manager Grade-I and Deputy Manager, the then existing Inspectors were appointed as Managers and Deputy Managers, and the resultant vacancies of Inspectors were filled in the revised lower scale without special pay.

(c) **Inspection Offices.**—The Inspection Division in all the five Regions in the Corporation, were re-organised and a revised yardstick of requirements of Inspectors was finalised. As a result, a large number of posts of Inspectors were surrendered.

(d) **Replacement of some posts of Head Clerks by Upper Division Clerks-in-charge.**—The yardstick for providing Head Clerks in Local Offices, was modified and it was decided to replace Head Clerks by Upper Division Clerks-in-charge in all grade II Local Offices (where a Deputy Manager is incharge), except in a Local Office where one or more Sub-Local/Pay Offices are attached and the number of employees attached to the Local Office (including Sub-Local/Pay Offices) is 14,500 or more.

(e) **Savings.**—The future annual effect of the above economies is indicated below:—

(1) Replacement of certain posts of Asstt. Insurance Commissioners in Regional Offices by posts of lower gazetted status.	Rs. 16,900
(2) Posting of Inspectors Grade-I and Grade-II as Managers and Deputy Managers.	89,700
(3) Review of requirements of—	
(i) Headquarters Office	85,000
(ii) Regional, Local & Pay Offices.	1,36,740
(iii) Head Clerks.	8,000
	<hr/> 3,36,340 <hr/>

6. Recruitment and Promotions

Under the Act, all appointments to posts carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 500 and above per month are required to be made in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, the recruitment to other posts being the responsibility of the Corporation. Early in 1954, a new policy of recruitment was evolved for filling these latter posts. It was decided to adopt a competitive test for all further recruitment at the Headquarters and the Regions, except for Class IV posts. In the Regions, the Selection Committees were to consist of one representative of the State Government, one representative of the Corporation and one representative each of employees and employers. In order to evolve uniform and objective standards throughout the country, elaborate instructions were laid down regarding qualifications for various posts, selection of applicants for the test, conduct of examinations, evaluation of papers, interview of candidates and other cognate matters.

As a number of experienced personnel became available, 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the posts in all categories, were reserved for departmental promotions. The first promotions were effected as a result of an examination, the qualifying candidates being promoted in order of seniority. Subsequently, promotions were made by a Departmental Committee consisting of three Principal Officers, on the basis of confidential records.

7. Permanency of Staff

As the Scheme was a new one, it was inevitable that all the staff should first be engaged on a temporary basis only. This resulted in a sense of insecurity and dissatisfaction among the staff, who were constantly applying for outside posts to better their prospects. As the Scheme had been working for over 3 years, and in view of its rapid extension, it was clear that it had come to stay and, therefore, there should be some stability and permanency for our staff. Accordingly, the Corporation, at its meeting held on 16th February, 1955, decided to make permanent 60 per cent. of posts which had remained filled for a year or more. This had a very salutary effect on the staff.

8. Re-organisation of Regions

The implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme at Nagpur, Greater Bombay and Madhya Bharat covered an insurable population of nearly 5 lakhs. The work in the Bombay Region (within which these areas were originally included) became disproportionately heavy, and in order to distribute the work-load more evenly, a re-organisation of the Regions was undertaken during the year under report and approved by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on the 14th October, 1954. The States of Madhya Bharat and Bhopal were transferred from Bombay Region to Delhi Region and the State of Madhya Pradesh was transferred to Kanpur Region. The revised Regional set-up, which came into effect from 25th November, 1954, is as follows:--

Region	State comprising the Region
Delhi Region	Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, PEPSU, Madhya Bharat, Himachal Pradesh, Ajmer and Bhopal.
Kanpur Region	Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
Bombay Region	Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.
Calcutta Region	West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura.
Madras Region	Madras, including Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg.

9. Revision of Pay scales

At its meeting held on the 25th November, 1953, the Standing Committee had considered the question of adoption of scales of pay prevalent in the States, for staff in Regions under the Corporation, in respect of posts for recruitment to which the U.P.S.C. was not required to be consulted, and had decided that the appropriate scales of pay prevailing in the offices of the Heads of various Department in States should apply. The question was further considered by a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, which was of the opinion that in view

of the varying scales of pay in different States, it would be difficult to apply State scales of pay to the staff of the Corporation posted in Regions. They also considered it desirable to have single scales of pay and, accordingly, recommended revised scales for the posts of Dy. Manager/Insurance Inspector, Superintendent, Sick Visitor (re-designated as Social Worker), Head Clerk, Upper Division Clerk-in-charge, Upper Division Clerk, Stenographer and Cashier in Regions. The revised scales, as recommended by the Sub-Committee, were adopted by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on 20th April, 1954, and were made applicable with effect from that date, to the staff.

The scales of pay of the posts of Junior Superintendent, Assistant, Upper Division Clerk, Stenographer and Cashier in the Headquarters, were also revised subsequently, by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on the 14th February, 1955, to bring them in line with the revised scales of pay in the Regions.

10. Principal Officers

Shri K. Batabyal, Chief Accounts Officer, relinquished charge of his post in the Corporation, on the 31st January, 1955, on his appointment as Accountant-General, Bihar. The Central Government appointed Shri P. D. Seth, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, as Chief Accounts Officer and he assumed charge of the post on 1st February, 1955. The posts of all Principal Officers, except that of Actuary, remained continuously filled throughout the year.

11. Strength of the Staff

On 31st March, 1954, the total strength of officers and the staff of the Corporation was 794 as against the strength of 1268 at the end of the year under report. The number of officers and staff of various categories employed in different regions of the Corporation, as on 31st March, 1955, is shown in Appendix VII.

12. Building for Headquarters

The Standing Committee at its meeting held on 25th November, 1953, approved the proposal regarding the construction of a Headquarters Building on a plot of land at the junction of the Rouse Avenue Lane and Kotla Road, New Delhi.

13. Local/Sub-Local & Pay Offices

Upto 31st March, 1954, the Corporation had established 23 Local Offices in Delhi, Kanpur and in Punjab. With the implementation of the Scheme in new areas, a number of Local/Sub-Local/Pay Offices were established, raising the number from 23 to 73 by the end of the year under report. Particulars in respect of these offices are given in Appendix VIII.

COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES

14. Corporation

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation met twice during the year under Report, first on the 15th October, 1954, and again on the 16th February, 1955. The important decisions taken by the Corporation at the meetings, are indicated in Appendix IX.

15. Standing Committee

During the period under review, the Standing Committee of the Corporation met on 20th April and 13th October, 1954 and on 14th February, 1955. It approved *inter alia* the important matters detailed in Appendix X, and recommended certain others for consideration by the Corporation.

16. Medical Benefit Council

The Medical Benefit Council was reconstituted *vide* Central Government Notification No. SS 121 (66) dated the 6th April 1954. At a meeting of the Medical Benefit Council, held on the 14th April 1954, it made *inter alia* recommendations in regard to the matters detailed in Appendix XI.

17. Sub-Committees of the Standing Committee

The following three Sub-Committees of the Standing Committee, were appointed during the period under review:

- (i) a Sub-Committee to examine the budget of the Corporation, before its submission to the Standing Committee and Corporation;
- (ii) a Sub-Committee to consider any urgent matter which might arise from time to time when it was not desirable to call a meeting of the Standing Committee;
- (iii) a Sub-Committee to examine and report on the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Delhi, Punjab and Kanpur.

18. Publicity.

In a co-operative endeavour of the pattern of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, it was realised that intensive publicity, particularly amongst insured persons, was essential to apprise them of their coverage, obligations and rights. The manner in which this was carried out, and the media adopted, are indicated below:—

- (a) 42 talks and dialogues in which senior officers of the Corporation participated, were broadcast from various All-India Radio stations.
- (b) Three posters were specially designed to bring to the pointed attention of insured persons:
 - (1) the coming into force of this Social Security Scheme;
 - (2) coverage under the Scheme; and
 - (3) the five benefits granted under the Scheme.

These multi-colour posters had captions in English and Hindi, as well as in the regional languages, and were liberally displayed in factories, public places and local offices for several months before the Scheme was inaugurated in any particular place.

(c) A documentary film entitled "Dawn of Social Security" was also exhibited in all labour areas, before the inauguration of the Scheme.

(d) A large number of meetings of workers, organised at the instance of employers, trade unions or the Corporation, were addressed by the officials of the Corporation and the benefits of the Scheme explained to them.

(e) A group of charts especially prepared to bring the benefits of the Scheme to the notice of workers, was exhibited in various labour areas in the form of a peripatetic exhibition prior to the implementation of the Scheme.

(f) A series of pamphlets entitled "Know Your Own Scheme" were prepared to explain in simple and homely language the rights and obligations of insured persons under the Scheme. The four pamphlets, in pocket size, were entitled (a) General; (b) Medical Care under the Panel System; (c) Employment Injury Benefits and (d) Some Doubts Explained. These were published, mainly in Hindi and the regional languages and were supplied to insurable persons freely on demand.

(g) The inauguration function, whenever the Scheme was implemented in a fresh place, also provided an excellent opportunity for bringing prominently to the notice of a large number of insured persons, the benefits of the Scheme and other cognate matters. Radio and film coverage at these functions was also arranged and this achieved further publicity throughout the country.

(h) In addition to news items released through usual channels, articles were also contributed to newspapers during the year under report by senior officials of the Corporation.

(i) The Corporation participated in the Indian National Congress Session Exhibition, held at Avadi near Madras in January, 1955. It also took part in the Social Welfare Exhibition held at Toronto, Canada, at the time of the International Conference of Social Work, in June-July, 1954.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STANDRAD OF MEDICAL CARE**19. Hospitalization.**

In the original standard of medical benefit adopted by the Corporation, medical care for insured persons consisted mainly of out-patient and domiciliary care. Insured persons could avail of hospital facilities merely as members of the general public. It was very soon apparent that this was not adequate and needed improvement. The Corporation, accordingly, decided in October, 1954 that hospitalisation should be provided under the Scheme on the scale of one general bed for every 800 employees, one bed for Tuberculosis for every 1600 employees, and one maternity bed for every 500 women employees. It further accepted the principle that in areas, where 100 or more beds would be needed, separate hospitals exclusively for insured persons should be set up, and at other places annexes should be provided in existing hospitals.

The Corporation further decided that the capital expenditure to be incurred in connection with the establishment of these beds should be shared by the Corporation and the State Government in the agreed ratio of 3:1, in the year of their construction. It also agreed that, if any State Government found it

difficult to arrange the necessary funds, it may grant a loan to an extent not exceeding the State Government's share of the cost of construction, subject to certain conditions. The State Governments were addressed to make arrangements for the provision of the requisite number of beds, either in separate independent hospitals or in annexes to existing hospitals. The progress made in the matter of reservation of beds or construction of hospitals in the various States upto the end of the year under report, is given in Appendix XII.

20. Dispensaries.

The Corporation at its meeting held in October, 1954 also decided that where permanent buildings for dispensaries were needed, the Corporation may share the capital cost of constructing such permanent buildings in the same manner as for the establishment of hospitals.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh were requested to construct buildings for State Insurance Dispensaries, as the present rented buildings do not permit extension and also carry excessive rents.

21. Extended benefit for Insured persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

Originally persons suffering from Tuberculosis, were entitled to the same benefits as are admissible to insured persons in general. There was, however, a keen demand from insured persons suffering from such diseases that they should be entitled to medical care and cash benefits for a longer period. A proposal was, accordingly, submitted to the Corporation which, at its meeting held on 13th October, 1954, decided that the medical care and sickness benefit to insured persons suffering from Tuberculosis be provided to the following extent:—

(i) The period for which free medical care be afforded to such cases be the same as permissible under Regulation 103A but medical treatment may be provided for half a month more for every additional contribution period, in which 12 contributions have been paid, subject to a maximum of 2 years of total treatment.

(ii) Extended sickness benefit for a further 18 weeks at annas 12 a day or half the sickness rate, whichever is higher, was recommended subject to a qualifying condition that the insured person should have been in continuous employment (having paid 12 contributions in each contribution period) in a factory covered by the Scheme for 2 years before the treatment for Tuberculosis commenced.

22. Medical facilities in implemented areas.

The State Governments of Delhi and Punjab have taken certain measures during the year under report, for the improvement of medical facilities available to insured persons in their States.

The Delhi State Government appointed three part-time Specialists in Medicine, Surgery and Eye Diseases in the Irwin Hospital. A part-time specialist in diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat was also selected. A clinical side-room was set up in the State Insurance Dispensary, Kishanganj, for routine laboratory examinations. The State Government approved the proposal to construct a State Insurance Dispensary in the New Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, together with staff quarters.

In accordance with the understanding arrived at between the Indian Medical Association and the Corporation, the number of insured persons attached to panel doctors in Punjab, was brought down to 1,000, wherever it was more.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO MEDICAL BENEFIT

23. Arrangements for provision of out-door medical care.

Medical care to insured persons is being provided by State Governments, through the Service or the Panel system. The former system has been adopted in Delhi State, Kanpur area of Uttar Pradesh, Nagpur area of Madhya Pradesh and Gwalior and Indore areas of Madhya Bharat, while the Panel system is in vogue in the seven industrial centres of the Punjab, Greater Bombay and Ujjain and Ratlam in Madhya Bharat. In Coimbatore in Madras State, both the Panel system and the Service system are working side by side. Wherever the Panel system is adopted, the State Government has to make arrangements for dispensing special medicines either with approved chemists or by setting up Medical Stores Depots.

The number of dispensaries, Panel Practitioners and the number of approved chemists etc., as on 31st March, 1955, is given in Appendix XIII.

24. Provision of medical care through the indigenous systems of medicine.

The Corporation had already agreed to the adoption of the indigenous systems of medicine in those areas, where a substantial number of insured persons desire to have treatment by such systems and where the State Government have recognised the qualifications in these systems. No State Government, except Bombay, has so far provided medical care through the indigenous systems. In Bombay, Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners, who have recognised qualifications and facilities, have been allowed to enlist themselves in the Medical List as Insurance Medical Practitioners. There were 124 Ayurvedic practitioners and 6 Unani Practitioners in Bombay at the end of March, 1955. For in-patient treatment of insured persons, who opt for the Ayurvedic system of treatment, 40 beds have been reserved in the Sion, Mughbat and Podar Ayurvedic Hospitals.

25. Utilization of employers' existing facilities.

The question of utilization of the employers' existing facilities for purpose of provision of medical benefit has been under consideration for some time. The Corporation at its meeting held on 15th October, 1954, reconsidered the broad basis for the revised capitation fees accepted for panel doctors and the general un-willingness of employers to permit employees other than their own to receive treatment at their premises. It was agreed that the dispensary should be open only to those employees of the employer, who elect to receive treatment at that dispensary, provided that the employers may be required to provide treatment for a temporary period to such of his employees as have left his service as well as to such of the employees of other employers as may be assigned by the State Government, Regional Director or the Allocation Committee to that dispensary, till either they chose some other doctor or dispensary or other arrangements can be made for them. No assignment will, however, be made if alternative arrangements are possible.

The Corporation also agreed that the employer may be paid for all outdoor treatment including domiciliary visits and the cost of ordinary medicines and dressings, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 6 (Rs. 6-8-0 for Greater Bombay and Calcutta) per insured person per annum, provided that the employer is actually spending at least as much on the medical care of insured persons. It was also stipulated that the employer must arrange to keep separate accounts for special medicines, the expenditure for which may be paid separately either on the actual cost or at the fixed rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per person per annum, whichever is less, for any financial year. In Delhi, Kanpur, Nagpur, Punjab and Bombay, no employers' facilities were utilized till the end of the year under report, as no employer had come forward with any proposals. In Indore the dispensary facilities of Malwa Mills, and in Coimbatore the medical facilities of Pankaja Mills, are being utilized under the conditions approved by the Corporation.

26. Number of Insured Persons Treated.

During the year under report, excluding Greater Bombay, 4,61,479 new and 16,11,619 old cases were treated at various State Insurance dispensaries and doctors' clinics as against 3,28,019 and 12,00,991 respectively, treated in 1953-54. During the year under report, 3,658 cases were referred for admission to hospitals and 28,550 cases were referred for Specialist investigations, as against the corresponding figures of 2,391 and 19,278 for the year 1953-54.

The corresponding data for Greater Bombay for the period from 3rd October, 1954, to 31st March, 1955, have not been made available for inclusion in these figures. Detailed statistics relating to attendance of insured persons, medical certificates issued and cases referred to hospitals for admission and for Specialists' investigations, are given in Appendix XIV.

27. Incidence of Attendances

The average percentage of daily attendance of insured persons at the dispensaries, and clinics of panel doctors, is a factor of some importance in a Social Insurance Scheme. To calculate it, it is necessary to know the number of workers who, if they fall ill, will claim treatment. The number of employees in each area where the Scheme has been implemented, has been, more or less, static but the number of insured persons has been showing progressive increase due to badli or casual workers, some of whom may have even left the area or taken up some other work not covered under the Scheme. To allow for this, the number of persons who will, if they fall ill, claim treatment, has been taken as only

25 per cent more than the number of employees. This method has been adopted with a view to assess the experience in different areas on a uniform basis. As the dispensaries and clinics of panel doctors generally remain closed on Sundays and on certain other holidays, the number of working days in a year, has been taken as 300 for purpose of these calculations.

The average daily percentage of incidence of new, old and total attendances in various areas, has been shown in Appendix XV.

28. Expenditure on Medical Care.

Audited Accounts had not been received from all State Governments by the close of the year under report and, therefore, figures relating to the full and final liability of the Corporation in this regard, were not available. The Corporation has, however, been making "on account" payments. During the year under report, a sum of under Rs. 21,29,773-7-2, as detailed in Appendix XVI, was paid to the various State Governments. These payments mean that a major part of the Corporation's obligations in this regard, but not all, have been discharged.

CONTRIBUTIONS

29. Income from Contributions.

The income of the Corporation is derived mainly from employers' special contribution and from employees' contribution in implemented areas. The employees' contribution is paid at the rates given in Schedule I to the Act, by employees of only such factories, as are situated in areas where the benefit provisions of the Act have been applied. Under the transitory provisions of Chapter V-A, however, all employers pay special contribution at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the wages in implemented areas, and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the wages in non-implemented areas. The higher rate for the employers in areas where the Scheme has been implemented is compensated by the reduction in their liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the State Maternity Benefit Acts, as well as savings in the leave salary for sickness and cost of medical facilities previously provided by many employers to their employees. The employers in Delhi, Kanpur and Punjab paid employers' special contribution at the higher rate throughout the year under report, and the employers in Nagpur area of Madhya Pradesh did so from 11th July, 1954; those in Greater Bombay from 3rd October, 1954 and those in Coimbatore area of Madras State and in Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam in Madhya Bharat State from 23rd January, 1955. The amounts received on account of the employees' contribution and from employers' special contribution are shown in Appendix XVII. The total amount received in the year under report as, employees' contribution was Rs. 97,26,312 and that received as employers' special contribution was Rs. 1,87,89,480.

30. Mode of Collection of Contributions.

During the year under report, the Corporation decided that besides the mode of payment of employees' contribution under the Act, by affixing special Employees' State Insurance Stamps on contribution cards, payments of such contributions may also be made by the use of franking machines. Under this procedure, the larger employers who have generally been complying with the provisions of the Act satisfactorily, would be granted licenses for the use of franking machines. These machines are somewhat similar to the postal franking machines and after a certain amount has been paid by the employer to the credit of the Corporation in the Bank, together with an initial fee of Rs. 50 and a fee of one anna per Rs. 100 of the value to be filled in the franking machine, the machine is loaded by an officer of the Corporation with the appropriate number of units. As the machine is used to frank these units on the contribution cards, the units loaded are consumed and when the machine is nearing exhaustion, it is again loaded on payment of the requisite amount. This method is more convenient to the larger employers inasmuch as it does not require the affixing of stamps by hand and saves the trouble and responsibility of custody of stamps. It also enables the work to be done faster.

31. Inspections.

Under the revised yard-stick mentioned earlier in this report, the number of Inspectors for the Regions was fixed as under. The number of inspections carried out during the year under report, is also given below for each Region:—

Region	No. of Inspectors	No. of Inspections
Bombay	14	2113
Madras	11	2044
Delhi	6	1083
Calcutta	11	1543
Kanpur	5	394

32. Defaults and Legal Action.

During the first two years of the working of the Scheme, the efforts made to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act and the regulations were, mainly through reminders and persuasion. In spite of this, however, default in complying with the provisions of the Act, particularly with regard to payment of contributions and the submission of contribution cards, persisted on the part of certain employers. It then became necessary to take legal action against such persistent defaulters, and the policy followed during the year under report, in respect of those defaults, is briefly indicated below:—

(a) For default in payment of employers' special contribution, action was generally initiated under Section 73-A of the Act, for recovery of the amount as arrears of land revenue. This action was taken only in those cases where the default persisted for three or more quarters and reminders had no effect.

(b) For defaults in payment of employees' contribution, cases were filed under Section 75 of the Act, in the Employees' Insurance Courts.

(c) Prosecutions under Section 85, were limited during the year under report, generally, to those cases where the employers had recovered the contribution from the wages of the employees, but had not sent the contribution cards to the Corporation or had not purchased contribution stamps in spite of several reminders.

Appendix XVIII gives the number of cases in which action was taken under different sections.

33. Employees' Insurance Courts.

During the year under report, Employees' Insurance Courts were set up at the following places:—

<i>Name of the places</i>	<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Presiding Officer</i>
Nagpur area	Nagpur	District Judge
Bombay	Greater Bombay	Workmen's Compensation Commissioner
Indore	Indore	Judge of Labour Court
Gwalior	Gwalior	Judge of Labour Court
Ujjain	Ujjain	Judge of Labour Court
Ratlam	Ratlam	Judge of Labour Court
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	District judge

IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICE TO INSURED PERSONS

34. Remittance of Cash Benefits by Postal Money Orders.

Originally, the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, provided that the cash benefit will ordinarily be paid at the Local Offices of the Corporation, but that they might be remitted by postal money order at the cost of the beneficiary, if so desired. It was felt, however, that this was not entirely satisfactory and that it should be possible, in certain cases, for the Corporation to remit the money, without cost to the claimant. This would not only reduce the time which the beneficiary may have to spend in receiving his claims but also reduce crowding at the Local Offices. Accordingly, Regulation 52 was amended during the year under report, to provide that postal money orders may be sent at the cost of the Corporation, in such cases, as the Director General may lay down from time to time. The type of cases in which the concession might be extended was under consideration at the end of the year under report.

35. Working Hours of Local Offices.

To begin with, Local Offices of the Corporation were observing the same hours as are observed by the Government of India Offices generally *viz.*, 10-00 A.M. to 5-00 P.M. It was found, however, that in many areas these hours were not suitable for the majority of insured persons. Wherever it appeared that an alteration in the hours would be more convenient to insured persons in general, employers and trade unions were consulted and suitable alterations were effected.

36. Admission of Employment Injury Cases.

When the Scheme was started in 1952, it was decided that all cases of employment injury, which often involved interpretation of whether or not an accident arose in the course of and out of employment, should be referred to the Regional Office for decision. This often delayed payment of temporary disablement benefit. It was decided that as Local Offices gained some experience, claims for temporary disablement benefit may, in clear and straightforward cases, be admitted by the Local Office itself and only those cases in which there were some complications or in which permanent disablement benefit or dependant's benefit was likely to become payable, should be referred to the Regional Office, for decision.

37. Local Committees.

With a view to associating workers' representatives and others with the Scheme and giving information about its day to day working to them, the Corporation framed a Regulation 10-A in the year under report, providing for the setting up of Local Committees. These committees would be advisory in character and consist of representatives of the State Government, the Corporation, the employers and employees, with power to co-opt a representative of the Insurance Medical Practitioners in areas where the panel system is followed. They are to discuss local problems and difficulties and offer suggestions for improvement and methods for their solution.

38. Condoning of delays in submission of Medical Certificates.

Regulation 64 of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, specifies certain periods, within which certificates issued under the Scheme must be submitted to the appropriate Local Office. In the event of delay beyond those periods, an insured person is deprived of cash benefit for a certain number of days. A large number of delays, however, occurred due to ignorance or unavoidable *bonafide* reasons. In such cases, the matter had to be referred to the Director General for relaxation of the requirements of Regulation 64 under the power vested in him under Regulation 100. This often meant considerable delay in payment of cash benefits. The Regulation was, therefore, amended during the year under report to provide that the relaxation required in such cases may be made by the appropriate Regional Office thus greatly curtailing the delay.

39. Continued First and Final Certificate.

In a large number of spells of sickness, it is found that incapacity lasts for only two or three days. In such cases, the insured persons had not only to go to the Insurance Medical Officer/Insurance Medical Practitioner on the first day of sickness, but also very soon after to get a final certificate. This meant inconvenience to insured persons and more work for the doctors. In many of these cases, the doctor could, even on the first day of examination, say that the person would be fit for work after a day or two. During the year 1953-54, it had been decided to amend Regulation 57 and form 8 to provide for the issue of combined First and Final Certificates, so that in cases where the doctor was reasonably certain of recovery within 3 days, the insured person need not necessarily return to the doctor for obtaining a Final Certificate. This procedure worked satisfactorily during the year under report.

40. Payment of Cash Benefits.

Claims in respect of employment injury become payable with effect from the date of implementation of the Scheme and those in respect of sickness and maternity with effect from the commencement of the first benefit period, i.e., about nine months thereafter.

(a) **Sickness Benefit.** Sickness benefit continued to be paid throughout the year in Delhi State, Punjab and Kanpur area of Uttar Pradesh. As the first benefit period had not commenced in the year under report in any of the areas to which the Scheme was extended in 1954-55, sickness and maternity cash benefits were not payable in such areas. Appendix XIX shows briefly, particulars in respect of the payments of sickness benefit in the year under report and compares them with similar particulars for the preceding year. It will be observed that a sum of Rs. 17.14 lakhs was paid in cash as sickness benefit as against a sum of Rs. 15.16 lakhs paid during the year 1953-54. It will further be seen that the average number of benefit days and the amount of benefit paid in Delhi and Kanpur, have been slightly more during 1954-55, than in 1953-54. The smaller amount of sickness benefit in Punjab can, perhaps, be attributed to a healthier climate, low wages and consequent lower rate of benefit, and a lower proportion of persons qualifying for it due to heavy labour turn-over.

(b) **Maternity Benefit:** Maternity Benefit also was paid only in Delhi, Kanpur and Punjab during the year under report. Appendix XX shows brief particulars in respect of payments of maternity benefit in the year under report and compares them with similar particulars for the preceding year. It will be seen that in 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 6,925 was paid as maternity benefit as against Rs. 4,387 paid during the year 1953-54.

Women are not generally employed in factories in any large numbers in Delhi, Kanpur and Punjab and hence payments on account of maternity benefits have been low.

(c) **Temporary Disablement Benefit:** Temporary Disablement Benefit was paid throughout the year in Delhi, Punjab and Kanpur. It was paid from 11th July, 1954 in Nagpur from 31st October, 1954 in Greater Bombay, and from 23rd January, 1955, in Coimbatore and Madhya Bharat areas. Appendix XXI gives brief particulars in respect of payments of temporary disablement benefit in the year under report and compares them with particulars for the preceding year. The average number of benefit days and average amount of benefit per annum per employee have also been indicated for areas where the Scheme was in force for the full year. It will be seen that in the year 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 3,69,381 was paid as against Rs. 1,55,718 paid during the year 1953-54.

(d) **Dependants' Benefit:** Dependants' benefit was payable in the same areas and for the same period as for temporary disablement. Appendix XXII shows brief particulars in respect of payments of dependants' benefit in the year under report and compares them with particulars for the preceding year. 24 death cases were admitted in 1954-55, and a sum of Rs. 13,018 was paid as dependants' benefit. In the year 1953-54, only 12 new cases were admitted and a sum of Rs. 8,584 was paid as dependants' benefit.

(e) **Permanent Disablement Benefit:** Permanent Disablement Benefit was paid during the year under report, in respect of employment injuries occurring in Delhi, Kanpur and Punjab. Appendix XXIII gives brief particulars in respect of payments of permanent disablement benefit in the year under report and compares them with similar particulars for the preceding year. 238 cases were admitted in these areas in the year 1954-55 as against 150 admitted in 1953-54, and a sum of Rs. 32,459 and Rs. 14,069 respectively, was paid in these years in respect of these cases.

No permanent disablement benefit was paid in Nagpur, Coimbatore, Madhya Bharat and Bombay, as the assessment of degree of permanent disablement could not be made during the year under report.

It may be stated that in respect of dependants' benefit and permanent disablement benefit, the capitalised value of all periodical payments in respect of cases admitted in a year, is set aside in a Reserve Fund and the actual payments are met from this Reserve Fund and the interest earned thereon.

41. Number of Insured Persons.

The number of insured persons continued to rise during the year, on account of fresh registrations due to labour turn-over. A procedure for removal of insured persons who had left insurable employment was, however, enforced from September, 1954. As a result of such elimination of disentitled persons, the number of insured persons at the end of the year, in Punjab was substantially reduced. The number of insured persons in Delhi and Kanpur, however, increased slightly. This was because insured persons who became disentitled could not be debarred from taking medical benefit owing to certain administrative difficulties which were removed only towards the end of the year under report. In Madhya Bharat, Nagpur, Greater Bombay and Coimbatore, as the first benefit period did not begin in the year under report, no insured persons became disentitled from receiving medical care. Appendix XXIV shows particulars in respect of the number of insured persons in implemented areas in each State, at the end of each month in 1954-55.

42. Statutory Rules and Regulations.

The State Governments are empowered to frame Employees' Insurance Court Rules and Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules under Section 96 of the Act. During the year under report, the State Governments of PEPSU, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Kutch, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Madras finalized

their Employees' Insurance Court Rules. During the same period, the Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules were finalized by the State Governments of Bombay, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Andhra, Bhopal and Madhya Bharat.

43. Financial and Accounting Arrangements and Investments.

(a) **Financial and Accounting Arrangements.** (i) The Revised Budget Estimates for 1954-55 and the Budget Estimates for 1955-56 for the sanctioned measures as well as for the new proposals, were adopted by the Corporation and approved by the Central Government.

(ii) The audit of the accounts of the Corporation for the year 1953-54 was conducted, as in the previous years, by Government Auditors appointed by the Central Government during the course of 1954-55. At the request of the Central Government, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India appointed the Accountant General, Central Revenues, to carry out the audit.

(iii) During the year under report, Bank Accounts were opened for Local Offices established in (i) Madhya Bharat; (ii) Nagpur; (iii) Bombay; (iv) Colimbatore; (v) Hyderabad; (vi) Calcutta City and Howrah Distt., with branches of the State Bank of India established at these stations, and arrangements for the sale of contribution stamps were also made with them.

(b) **Investments.** After meeting the expenditure during the year under report, a sum of Rs. 2,22,00,128-2-2 was invested in Government of India Securities. This brought the total amount invested, including investments relating to certain funds, upto the close of the year, to Rs. 5,09,68,560-11-3 after excluding Rs. 1,110 for securities realised, the details of which are given in Appendix XXV.

44. Valuation of Assests and Liabilities of the Corporation.

Shri L. S. Vaidyanathan, F.I.A., General Manager, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., was appointed, with the approval of the Central Government, to conduct the first quinquennial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation as required under Section 37 of the Act. Necessary data required by the Valuer for the valuation, was furnished to him during the year under report.

45. Extension of Medical Care to Families.

Almost immediately after the implementation of the Scheme, there arose a persistent demand from insured persons, for extension of medical care under the Scheme to their families. The Corporation has recognised the need in principle, but no decision could be taken without assessing the financial position of the Corporation and the extent of the liability which the acceptance of such extension would mean. Therefore the Valuer appointed by the Corporation for the assessment of its assests and liabilities was also requested to consider whether and to what extent, the Corporation could undertake the additional liability. The nature and scale of medical care to be provided to the families would also have to be determined in the light of the resources.

It was also necessary to determine, as accurately as possible, the average size of the family of an insured person. The Director, Labour Bureau, Simla was accordingly requested to make the best possible estimate. His report had not been received at the close of the year under report.

In the meantime, the State Governments were also requested to examine the question of the extension of medical care to families of insured persons as they would also have to bear their share of the additional cost of the medical care. Final decision has not yet been reached.

46. Training in Social Security.

At the request of the International Labour Organisation, Geneva, training in the field of Social Security was imparted by officers of the Corporation to two Burmese Fellows for a period of nine weeks from 4th January, 1955 to 6th March, 1955, under the International Labour Organisation Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Training facilities were also afforded to batches of students coming from different Universities in India.

In addition, routine training was imparted to officers and staff of the employers and also of the Corporation in respect of their duties in connection with the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

47. The Scheme is essentially a democratic venture in cooperation between the Central Government, the State Governments, employers, employees and the medical profession. A new enterprise in which such a variety of interests collaborate is bound to present singular administrative problems. There has been no dearth of such problems, but at the same time, there has been no lack of mutual goodwill to solve them. The Director General is happy to record that all the parties have been helpful and cooperative and he takes this opportunity of thanking them and hopes that this cooperation will continue to be forthcoming in even greater measure in the future.

48. The Director General has also pleasure in recording his thanks and appreciation to the officers and staff who in a period of great strain gave of their best and made possible the considerable expansion of the Scheme in the year under report.

APPENDIX I PROGRESS CONTROL CHART

REQUIREMENTS TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME IN ANY STATE/AREA(S) BY THE CORPORATION

CODE NUMBER		TIME SCHEDULE
C-21-INS.	DETERMINATION OF NUMBER & SIZE OF LOCAL OFFICES IN EACH AREA	A-8*, A-4**
C-22-AG.	WORKING OUT OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS.	AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
C-23-INS.	(a) NECESSARY BUDGET PROVISION IN CORPORATION'S BUDGET (b) ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS.	A-12. A-6*, A-4**
C-24-INS.	ACQUISITION OF PREMISES FOR LOCAL OFFICES.	A-6*, A-4**
C-25-INS.	WORKING OUT REQUIREMENTS OF FORMS. (a) FOR REGISTRATION. (b) FOR OTHERS.	A-6. A-3.
C-26-AG.	ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRINTING OF FORMS	A-6.
C-27-AG.	SUPPLY OF FORMS.	A-5.
C-28-AG.	ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUPPLY OF OFFICE STATIONERY	A-6.
C-29-INS.	ARRANGEMENTS FOR GENERAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT.	A-3.
C-30-INS.	ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPECIAL EQUIPMENT.	A-2.
C-31-INS.	ARRANGEMENTS FOR 'ADREMA'	A-4*, A-3**
C-32-AG.	SANCTION OF STAFF (a) BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE. (b) BY THE REGIONAL BOARD/DIRECTOR GENERAL	A-12. A-9.
C-33-AG.	RECRUITMENT OF STAFF:—(a) ADVERTISEMENT. (b) SELECTION. (c) JOINING.	A-9*, A-6** A-6*, A-4** A-5*, A-4**
C-34-AG.	POSTING OF NUCLEAR STAFF.	AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
C-35-INS.	TRAINING OF EMPLOYERS' STAFF (a) OFFICERS } (b) STAFF }	A-5*, A-3**
C-36-INS.	TRAINING OF CORPORATION STAFF.	A-3*, A-2**
C-37-CO.	ARRANGEMENTS FOR PUBLICITY THROUGH (a) CONTACTS WITH EMPLOYERS. (b) CONTACTS WITH TRADE UNIONS & WORKS COMMITTEES (c) ADDRESSING MEETINGS OF EMPLOYERS. (d) POSTERS, FILMS AND PAMPHLETS.	A-4*, A-3**
C-38-CO.	SUPPLY OF POSTERS AND PAMPHLETS.	A-3.
C-39-INS.	(a) REGISTRATION OF INSURED PERSONS. (b) SETTING UP OF RECORDS.	A-3. A.
C-40-CO.	ARRANGEMENTS FOR INAUGURATION.	A-1.
C-41-CO.	NOTIFICATION REGARDING 1ST CONTRIBUTION & PENBIFT PERIODS.	A-1.
C-42-A.	ARRANGEMENTS FOR SALE OF CONTRIBUTION STAMPS	A-1.
C-43-A.	ARRANGEMENTS FOR BANKING.	A-1.
BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT		
C-50-CO.	NOTIFICATION GIVING TWO MONTHS NOTICE UNDER SECTION 73A (u) IF NECESSARY	A-4.
C-51-CO.	NOTIFICATION REGARDING VARYING THE EMPLOYERS' SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION RATE, IF NECESSARY.	A-1.
C-52-CO.	NOTIFICATION BRINGING INTO FORCE CHAPTERS IV & V OF THE ACT, FROM A SPECIFIED TARGET DATE IN A SPECIFIED AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION.	A-1.

PROGRESS CODED STEPS TO BE COMPLETED BY STATE GOVT.

CODE No.	
C-01-M	SURVEY OF A. RESIDENTIAL CONCENTRA B. EXISTING MEDICAL FACIL C. EXISTING EMPLOYERS' ME
C-02-M	PLANNING OF OVERALL BUDGET
C-03-CO	LETTER TO CORPORATION BY A. AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPI B. RECOMMENDATION FOR SY C. SUGGESTED PLACE OR PLA D. RECOMMENDATION FOR P
C-04-M	APPOINTMENT OF A.M.O. AND
C-05-M	E.S.I. (MEDICAL BENEFIT) RUL A. PUBLICATION FOR COM B. FINAL PUBLICATION.
C-06-M	NECESSARY BUDGET PROVISIO
C-07-CO	E.I. COURT RULES :— A. PUBLICATION FOR COM B. FINAL PUBLICATION. C. ENFORCEMENT.
C-08-CO	BUDGET PROVISION FOR E.I. CO
C-09-CO	SETTING UP OF E.I. COURTS.

PLANNING FOR C

C-10-M-(P) CODE No.	UNDER THE PANEL SYSTEM	TIME SC
C-10-M/1-(P) C-10-M/2-(P)	DETERMINATION OF AREAS FOR DOCTORS. ARRANGEMENTS FOR INCLUSION OF DOCTORS ON MEDICAL LIST.—A. SETTLEMENT OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS. B. SELECTION THROUGH ALLOCATION COMMITTEE & INDIVIDUAL AGREEMENT WITH PANEL DOCTORS.	AS EA POSS A MINUS
C-10-M/3-(P)	ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN LIEU OF PANEL DOCTORS. WHEREVER NECESSARY.	A MINUS A MINUS
C-10-M/4-(P)	TRAINING OF DOCTORS.	TO A A MINUS
C-10-M/5-(P)	ACCEPTANCE OF INSURED PERSONS BY DOCTORS.	A + 1 A MINUS
C-10-M/6-(P)	SUPPLY OF FORMS, VIZ. REPLY-PAID ENVELOPES, PRESCRIPTION FORMS	A MINUS
C-10-M/7-(P)	DISPENSING ARRANGEMENTS	A MINUS

SEE
EXPLANATORY
NOTES

CODE No.	
C-11-M	AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYERS FOR UTILISATI
C-12-M	ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOSPITALISATION
C-13-M	ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMERGENCY AND ACCIDE
C-14-M	ARRANGEMENTS FOR PATHOLOGICAL SERVICE.
C-15-M	ARRANGEMENTS FOR X-RAY SERVICE.
C-16-M	ARRANGEMENTS FOR AMBULANCE SERVICE.
C-17-M	ARRANGEMENTS FOR MATERNITY SERVICE.
C-18-M	ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPECIALIST SERVICE.
C-19-M	SETTING UP OF MEDICAL BOARDS FOR EMP.

*WHILE PLANNING FOR GENERAL MEDICAL CARE, DUE REGARD MAY
OF THEIR EXISTING MEDICAL FACILITIES IF CONSIDERED

†TIME SCHEDULE—'A' STANDS FOR 'APPOINTED DAY'

C-20-CO Recommendation of the State Govt. for Fina

APPENDIX III

Areas where the Scheme had been enforced at the end of the year, the number of employees, insured persons covered in each area, the dates of implementation and the commencement of the benefit period

Region	State	Area	Date of Inauguration	Date of Implementation	Commencement of 1st benefit period	No. of employees	No of Insured Persons at	
							beginning of year	end of the year
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi State	24-2-52	24-2-52	23-11-52	40,000	75,024	82,669
	Punjab	Ambala, Amritsar (Chharata), Batala, Bhiwani, Jagadhri, Abdullapur, Jullundur, & Ludhiana	17-5-53	17-5-53	13-2-54	32,000	53,196	43,156
	Madhya Bharat	Greater Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain, & Ratlam.	24-1-55	23-1-55	23-10-55	50,000	..	53,844
Kanpur	U.P.	Kanpur	24-2-52	24-2-52	23-11-52	80,000	1,40,052	1,47,915
	Madhya Pradesh	Nagpur	11-7-54	11-7-54	10-4-55	22,000	..	23,790
Bombay	Bombay	Greater Bombay	6-10-54	3-10-54	3-7-55	4,30,000	..	4,79,232
Madras	Madras	Coimbatore	26-1-55	23-1-55	23-10-55	36,000	..	40,598
TOTAL						6,90,000	2,68,272	8,71,204

APPENDIX IV

Progress made towards further implementation of the Scheme

Name of the Region	State	Progress Made
Madras	Hyderabad	<p>The Scheme was expected to start functioning in Hyderabad, Secunderabad and suburbs with effect from 1st May, 1955, covering about 17,000 employees in about 125 factories. 2 Local Offices and a Pay Office were opened in the area. Registration work commenced on 21st February, 1955. Training was also imparted to the officers and staff of the employers.</p> <p>Three full-time and 9 part-time State Insurance Dispensaries were set up to provide medical care to insured persons. It was also decided to provide 48 beds by constructing Annexes to the K.E.M. Hospital, and Irramunna T.B. Hospital, Secunderabad.</p>

Name of the		Progress Made
Region	State	
Calcutta	West Bengal	Premises for 12 Local Offices out of 16 Local Offices intended to be set up in Calcutta and Howrah District were acquired and registration work commenced on 1st December, 1954. The Medical Referee of the Corporation completed the training of 492 panel doctors who were selected by the Allocation Committees. 74 Chemists were also approved for supply of special medicine on the prescriptions of panel doctors and Specialists. It was also decided to reserve 110 general and 30 maternity beds in the existing hospitals, for the present, and to provide 300 beds by construction of annexe wards to N.R. Sirkar Hospital, Uttara-para Government Hospital and Uluberia Sub-divisional Hos- pital.
Madras	Andhra	The State Government decided to implement the Scheme in 7 industrial areas, namely : Vijayawada, Eluru, Manglagiri, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Chittivasa and Nellimarla and to adopt the service system for providing medical care to insured persons.
Madras *	Madras	The State Government decided to implement the Scheme next in Madras city, and to adopt the panel system for provision of medical care to insured persons.
Bombay	Ahmedabad	The Minister for Labour, Bombay, informed the Union Labour Minister in March, 1954, that the Corporation should prepare for implementation of the Scheme in Ahmedabad and the State Government fixed 26th January, 1955, as a provisional target date for the implementation of the Scheme there. 9 premises for establishment of Local Offices in various localities in Ahmedabad, which were requisitioned originally for the Rationing Department and were about to be de-requisitioned, were ac- quired.

APPENDIX V

Yard-stick for the Provision of Staff in Local Offices serving upto 35,000 Employees

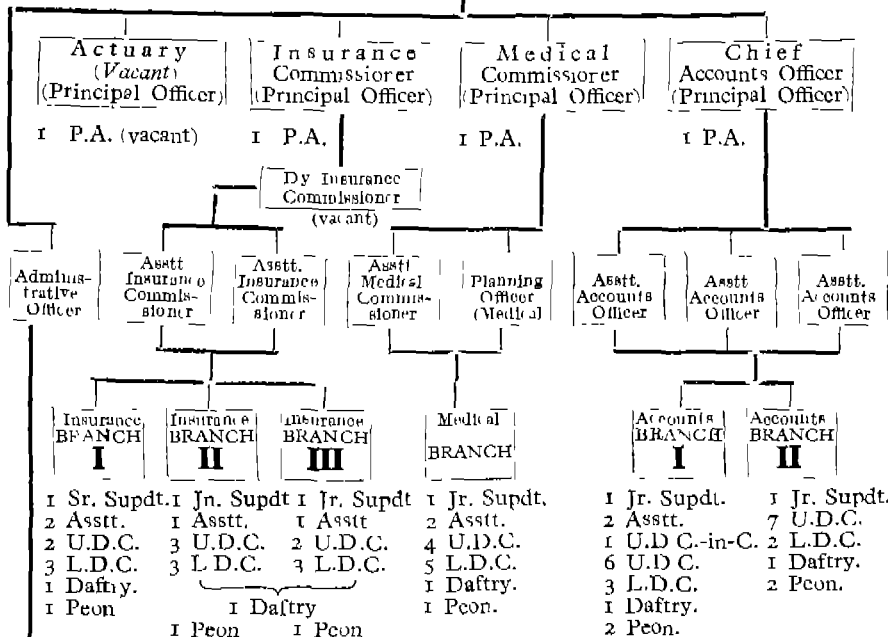
Serial No.	Name of the post	Upto 5,000 employees	Above 5,000 & upto 7,500 employees	Above 7,500 & upto 10,000 employees	Above 10,000 & upto 12,500 employees	Above 12,500 & upto 15,000 employees	Above 15,000 & upto 17,500 employees	Above 17,500 & upto 20,000 employees	Above 20,000 & upto 25,000 employees	Above 25,000 & upto 30,000 employees	Remarks
1	Manager, Grade I.	..	.	..	..	..	I	I	I	I	"Only for offices having 16,000 and above employees.
2	Deputy Manager	I	I	I	I	CI	..	..	"I	I	"For 25,000 only.
3	Head Clerk	—	—	—	I	I	I	I	I	I	"This is upto 16,000.
4	U.D.C.-in-Charge	I	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Upper Division Clerk	..	..	I	I	2	2	2	2-3@	3	@ Two upto 22,500
6	Cashier	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	> 2	2	> Two for 21,000 and above.
7	Lower Division Clerk	I-2 =	2	&2-3	†3-4	4	\$4-5	£5-6	%6-7	07-8	g5-9 = 2 for 4,000 & above. & 2 upto 8,750. † 3 upto 11,250. \$ 4 upto 16,250. £ 5 upto 18,750. %6 upto 22,250. o 7 upto 27,500. g 8 upto 32,250. a 2 for above 18,750.
8	Record Sorter	I	I	I	I	I	I	aI-2	2	2	
9	Peon	I	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	
10	Chowkidar	el	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	e To be considered on merit.
11	Sweeper	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.	ni	n for 26,000 and above.
		7-8 Plus P.T.	9 Plus P.T.	10-11 Plus P.T.	11-12 Plus P.T.	13 Plus P.T.	13-14 Plus P.T.	14-16 Plus P.T.	18-20 Plus P.T.	21-23 Plus P.T.	23-24

APPENDIX VI

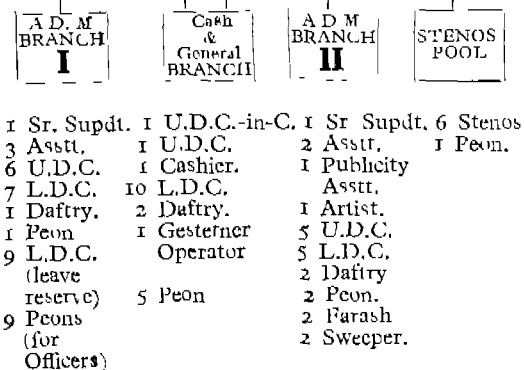
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION SET-UP OF HEAD QUARTER'S OFFICE

DIRECTOR GENERAL

1 P.S.
1 P.A. (vacant)
1 JAMADAR



Asstt. Director of Establishment



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BEFORE & AFTER RE-ORGANISATION

Staff	At the end of year 1953	on 1st Jan. 1955 to date
Principal Officers	5 (1 vacant)	5 (1 vacant)
Other Officers (Gazetted)	17 (4 vacant)	10 (2 vacant)
Non-Gazetted Officers	15 (3 vacant)	9 + (2 Reverted)
Ministerial Staff	130 (29 vacant)	114 (18 vacant)
Class IV Staff	46 (2 vacant)	42 (5 vacant)
Total	213 (30 vacant)	180 (26 vacant)
TOTAL POSTS FILLED	183	154

APPENDIX VII

Staff as on 31st March, 1955

Serial No	Designation of post	Head-quarters Office	Delhi Region		Kanpur Region		Bombay Region		Calcutta Region		Madras Region		Total posts filled on 31-3-55	Remarks
			R.O.	L Os	R O	L Os	R O	L O s	R.O.	L.Os.	R O.	L Os.		
1	Regional Director .	..	1		1	.	1		1		1		5	
2	Dy Ins Commis- sioner . . .	..	.	..	..	.	.		.		.		.
3	Administrative Offi- cer . . .	1			..								1	
4	Asstt Insurance Commissioner / Deputy Regional Director . . .	2	2	.	1		3		2	.	1		11	
5	Assistant Medical Commissioner	1	.				.		..		..	.	1	
6	Planning Officer (Medical) . . .	1							.	.		.	1	
7	Medical Referees		2		2		3		1		1	.	9	
8	Asstt Accounts Officer	2	1		1		1	.	.		1		6	
9	Asstt. Director of Estt . . .	1	..	..	.		.	.		.	.	..	1	
10	Asstt Regional Director	..	1	.	2		3		2		1		9	
11	Manager Grade I/ Ins Inspector Grade I . . .			1	.	1		9	.	2	1	..	14	
12	Senior Supdt	4		.	.		.		.	.	..	..	4	
13	Private Secretary to Director Gene- ral . . .	1	.	..	.	..	1	..	.	.		..	1	
14	Junior Supdt. .	6	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	.	1	..	14	

APPENDIX VIII

Local /Sub Local /Pay Offices as on 31st March, 1955

Region	Sl. No.	Name of Office	Exact Location	Status
1	2	3	4	
Kanpur	1.	Chamanganj	105/647, Fahimabad, Kanpur.	Local Office.
	2.	Darshanpurwa	Tea Stall Bldg., Darshanpurwa, Opp. J. K. Jute Mills, Kanpur.	Do.
	2. (a)	P.O. Govind-nagar.		Pay Office.
	3.	Gwaltoli	Flat No. 1, 14/5 Gwaltoli, 1st floor, Near Employment Exchange, S.L.O., Kanpur.	Local Office.
	3. (a)	Nawabganj	2/28, Nawabganj, Kanpur	Sub-local Office.
	4.	Juhi	83A/14, Jhui Khurd, Kanpur.	Local Office.
	5.	Latouche Road	78/46A, Near Capital Talkies, Kanpur.	Do.
	6.	Mirpur	21, Khapfa Mohal, Kanpur	Do.
	7.	Rambagh	111/30, Brahm Nagar, Kanpur.	Do.
	8.	Agra	1056, Gaushala Road, Bellaganj, Agra.	Premises acquired in advance of implementation. Local Office.
	9.	Jumma Talao	Hauzdar Bldg., Empress Mill Road, Nagpur.	Local Office.
	10.	Panchpaoli	Panchpaoli Road, Gandhi Nagar, Unit No. 1, Nagpur.	Do.
Delhi	1.	Kishanganj	Opp. Rohtak Road, Kishanganj, Delhi.	Do.
	1. (a)	New Industrial Area, Delhi.		Pay Office.
	2.	Subzimandi	Behind Birla Mills, Roshanara Extension Scheme, Subzimandi, Delhi.	Local Office.
	3.	Ajmeri Gate	8-B, Jundal Trust Bldg., Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.	Local Office.
	3. (a)	Shahdara, Delhi	—	Pay Office.
	3. (b)	Factory Road, New Delhi.	—	Do.
	4.	Amritsar	160/13, Hide Market, Amritsar.	Local Office.
	4. (a)	Chherata	M/s Narain Cold Storage Bldg., G.T. Road, Amritsar.	Sub-Local Office.
	4. (b)	Batala	—	Pay Office.

1	2	3	4
	5. Ludhiana	B.-vii-164, Purana Lakkar Bazar, Ludhiana.	Local Office.
	5. (a) Jullundur	Raja, Kathi, Ada Bustian, Jullundur.	Sub-Local Office.
	6. Bhiwani	Seth Krori Mal Bldg., Opp. Tehsil Hqrs, Station Rd., Bhiwani.	Local Office.
	7. Abdullapur	Bhatia Bldg., Jagadhri Rd., Jamna Nagar, (Distr. Ambala).	Local Office.
	7. (a) Ambala	..	Pay Office.
	7. (b) Jagadhari	..	Do.
	8. Gwalior	Ashoka Cafeteria, Hazira Gwalior.	Local Office.
	9. Indore	Yashwant Road., Sanghi's Bldg., East-West Rd., Route No. 2, Indore	Do.
	10. Indore, Mill Area	Captain Borde Bungalow, 22, Yashwan Niwas Rd., (North Takoganj) Indore.	Do.
	11. Ujjain	Ram Niwas Lodge, Mahdow Nagar, Ujjain.	Do.
	11. (a) Ratlam	Kataria Bldg., New Road, Ratlam.	Sub-Local Office.
Bombay	1. Tardeo	Warden Court A-Hall, Mr. Zinni fl. Gwalior Tank Road, Cumball Mill Road, Bombay-20	Local Office.
	2. Byculla East	Sweta Malli Bhavan, Opp. Byculla Rlv. Stn., 163/ C.V.G. Road, Byculla, Bombay.	Do.
	3. Worli	Commercial House, 87, Anne Beasani Rd., Opp. Coco-Colla, Worli	Do.
	4. Delisle Rd.	126-128, Shivji Nagar, 1st floor, Delisle Rd., Bombay-13.	Do.
	5. Parcel	All India Bhasar Kshatriya, Mahajan Wadi Chamber Bagh Rd., Parcel, Bombay-12.	Do.
	6. Chinchpokli	Industrial Estate Camp Parcel, Chawl Rd., Payer Hall Bldg., Lal Baug Parcel, Bombay-12	Do.
	7. Naigaum	Plot No. 3, Sewari Wadela Estate, Scheme No. 57, National Industrial Bldg., Naigaum, Bombay-31	Do.
	8. Mahim	Kermami Bldg., Moti Nagar, Opp. Mahim Street, Mahim West, Bombay-16	Do.
	9. Dadar	R. No. 67, 68, 1st floor, Sarvodaya Charity Trust Bldg., Bombay.	Do.
	10. Andheri	Dr. G. K. Mankodi, 1st floor, Telbi Gali, Andheri, Bombay.	Do.
	11. Kurla	Ground floor, Sammi Villa, Pipe Road, Stn., Kurla	Do.
	12. Thana	1st floor, Kishan Niwas, Kadwa's Lane, opp. Sammath Prg., Press, Thana	Do.
	13. Masjid	Zaveri Bldg., Near Dangri Bridge, Vallabhai Patel Rd., Bombay-19	Do.
	14. (Byculla West) Mandanpura	Army Hall, Sankli Stn., Byculla, Bombay-8	Do.

1	2	3	4
	15. Hains Rd. . .	R. B. Shah Bldg., 61, Clerk Road, Near Welfare Central Jacob Circle Bombay-II.	Local Office.
	16. Sion . . .	Plot No. 92, Opp. Sion Mansion, Near Sion Bus Stand, Sion, Bombay-22.	Do.
	17. Borivili . . .	1st floor Shanti Bhavan, God Bundar Road, Near P.O. Borivili West . .	Do.
	18. Bandra . . .	18, Hill Road, Bandra . .	Do.
	19. Bhandup . . .	Old Rationing Office, H. No. 100, Near Police Stn., Bhandup. . .	Do.
	20. Ambarnath . . .	600, Perature Mousing Colony, Block No. 600, Kher Area, Ambarnath . .	Do.
	21. Bhuleshwar . .	Lad-wadi 26. V. P. Road, 1st floor, C.P. Tank, Bombay-4.	Do.
	22. Sewri . . .	1st floor, Karvana Bldg., Near Cotton Green Rly. Stn., Bombay . .	Do.
	23. Colaba . . .	Gr. floor ESIC Bldg., Colaba, Bombay-5 . .	Do.
Madras	1. Devangapet . .	9/409, Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore . .	Do.
	1. (a) Kurichi . .	2/263, Pollachi Rd., Sundrapuram, Coimbatore.	Pay Office.
	2. Pappanaickenpalayam.	2/320, Dhandhayuthapani Foundry St., Coimbatore.	Local Office.
	*3. Singanallur . .	1 B & 12, Trichy Road, Singanallur, Coimbatore . .	Do.
	*4. Kavadi guda . .	"Mahamdi Blocks", 462(a), 14, Kavadi guda Road Secunderabad Dn. . .	Do.
	*5. Gosha Mahal . .	"Sheriff" Manzil, Opp. Baradari, Ghosha Market, Hyderabad Dn. . .	Local Office.
Calcutta	*1. Maniktola . .	124, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta-6. . .	Do.
	*2. Entally . . .	P-16, C.I.T. Road, Scheme, Calcutta-15. . .	Do.
	*3. Baliaghata . .	6/IC, Tagore Road, Calcutta. . .	Do.
	*4. Dalhousie Sq. .	33, Chitranjan Avenue Calcutta . .	Do.
	*5. Kidderpore . .	17/A, Watgunge St., Calcutta-23 . .	Do.
	*6. Ghosury . . .	144/145, J.N. Mukherjee Road, Ghosury, Howrah .	Do.
	*7. Howrah Maidan .	4/12, G.T. Road, Howrah.	Do.
	*8. Shalimar . . .	5/1, Duke Road, Mathuria Bldg., Howrah . .	Do.
	*9. Bally . . .	9/9/1, Mohendra Bagchi Road, Bull, Howrah . .	Do.
	*10. Sankrail . . .	Rose Bridge, Sankrail, Howrah. . .	Do.
	*11. Bauria . . .	Darichowk, (Fort Gloster) Howrah . .	Do.
	*12. Chengail . . .	Pachim Bauria, Old Bazar, P.O. Chachaspi Howrah..	Do.

APPENDIX IX

Important decisions taken by the Corporation at its meetings held on 15th October 1954 and the 16th February, 1955.

- (i) The annual report and audited accounts of the Corporation for the year 1952-53, were adopted.
- (ii) The extension of cash and medical benefit for insured persons suffering from Tuberculosis was approved and the Chairman of the Corporation was authorised to notify the date from which the actual extension of these benefits was to be made.
- (iii) A scale for providing hospitalisation was approved at one general bed for every 800 employees, one bed for Tuberculosis for 1600 employees and one maternity bed for every 500 women employees, either by reserving beds in existing hospitals or by construction of annexes or separate hospitals.
- (iv) The revised conditions for the utilisation of employers' existing medical facilities were approved.

APPENDIX X

Important matters approved by the Standing Committee at its meetings held on 20th April, 13th October, 1954 and 14th February, 1955.

- (i) Methods of identification of insured persons;
- (ii) Acceptance of payment of employees' contribution in cash in exceptional circumstances;
- (iii) Grant of exemption for a period of one year, in the first instance, to factories employing less than 10 employees but in which 20 or more persons were working;
- (iv) Creation of additional posts for implementation of the Scheme in new areas;
- (v) The prescription of the period of probation as one year instead of six months for all new recruits in the service of the Corporation;
- (vi) The prescription of a compulsory typewriting test for Assistants, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks under the Corporation;
- (vii) Revised pay-scales of certain staff in the Headquarters office and staff in Regions for which the U.P.S.C. is not required to be consulted;
- (viii) The inclusion of employees of the Corporation stationed in Delhi and New Delhi in the Contributory Health Service Scheme of the Central Government; and
- (ix) The provision of canteens for the welfare of employees of the Corporation.

APPENDIX XI

Important matters recommended by the Medical benefit Council at its meeting held on 14th April 1954 for consideration by the Corporation

- (i) Treatment of insured persons should be provided in general wards of hospitals, but as an experimental measure for a period of one year, an urgent case might be admitted in a paying ward if the Superintendent certifies such a step to be necessary.
- (ii) Medical care to families of insured persons be extended as early as possible and it should be under the same system as is applicable to insured persons themselves.
- (iii) Government or Local Body Medical Officers who are permitted private practice should not be taken on the panel list.
- (iv) It recommended that for insured persons suffering from tuberculosis, subject to certain limitations:
 - (a) Medical Benefit should be admissible for two years;
 - (b) Cash benefit may be paid at half the usual sickness benefit rate or at Rs. -/12/- a day, whichever is greater, for an additional 18 weeks; and
 - (c) To begin with, one bed for every four thousand insured persons be provided for inpatient treatment.

APPENDIX XII

Progress made in the matter of reservation of Beds or construction of Hospitals in various States upto 31st March 1955

<i>Names of the Station</i>	<i>Progress made</i>
Delhi	A proposal to construct a 50 general bedded Annexe in the Irwin Hospital, Delhi and a 30 bedded Annexe in the Silver Jubilee T.B. Hospital, Delhi were approved by the Central Government and the Corporation.
Madhya Bharat	The Madhya Bharat State Government reserved 111 general, T.B. and maternity beds in existing hospitals for insured persons at Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain and Ratlam.
Bombay	284 general beds (inclusive of 40 beds in an Ayurvedic hospital) and 100 beds for T.B. patients, were reserved by the State Government in 14 general and 2 T.B. hospitals as an interim measure, on payment of Rs. 7/- per day per bed with a standing charge of Rs. 2/8/- per day per bed if the bed remained un-occupied. Insured persons availed of these facilities to the fullest extent and all the reserved beds were occupied within a few weeks of the implementation of the Scheme.

APPENDIX

Number of State Insurance Dispensaries, Panel Practitioners,

Area	Dispensaries				Insurance Medical Officers	Insurance Medical Practitioners	Approved Chemists
	Full-time	Part-time	Mobile	Total			
Delhi	(1) Kishanganj (2) Subzimandi (3) New Industrial Area (4) Jama Masjid (5) Paharganj (6) Morigate (7) Shahdara (8) Factory Road (9) Azadpur	Balak Ram Hosp. Lajpat Nagar Delhi Cantt. Board Wellington Hosp. Jangpura Narela Dispy. Mehrauli Najafgarh Health Dispy. Nangloi		18	29†	1	..
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	118	21
Madhya Bharat							
Indore	(1) Nandanagar (2) Mills Area (3) Yeshwant Rd. (4) Snel lataganj (5) Sanyogitaganj (6) Kumarkhadi (7) Malwa Mills	..	..	7	13	..	..
Gwalior	(8) Birla Nagar (9) Gwalior City (10) Morar (11) Dal Bazar (12) Lalla-ka-Bazar	..	..	5	7	..	..
Ujjain		..	..	..	..	16	2
Ratlam		..	..	..	..	1	2
Uttar Pradesh							
Kanpur	(1) Juhi (2) Darshaupurwa (3) Gwaltoli (4) Chamanganj (5) Ram Bagh (6) Deputy-ka-Parao (7) Patkapur (8) Latouche Rd. (9) Rail Bazar (10) Nawabganj (11) Mirpur (12) Jajmau (13) Govind Nagar	..	(1) Unit 'A' (2) Unit 'B'	15	43	..	..
Madhya Pradesh							
Nagpur	(1) Jumma Tank (2) New Mount Rd. (3) Panchpaoli (4) Industrial Area (5) Lakadganj	..	..	5	..	..	..
Bombay		..	..	..	..	965 (including 124 Ayurveds & 6 Unani)	137
Madras							
Coimbatore	(1) Ondipudur (2) Singanallur (3) Uppilipalayam (4) Vellalur (5) Sownipalayam	..	1	6	8	45	Medical Store

† This includes 9 part-time Insurance Medical Officers.

* (i) Civil Hospital, Thana
(iii) J. J. Hospital, Byculla
(v) Podar Hospital, Worli.

(ii) Sarvodaya Trust Building, Gokhale Road, South Dader.
(iv) Kavarana Building, Near Cotton Green Station, Sewri.
(vi) G. T. Hospital Dhobi Talao.

XIII

Approved Chemists, etc. as on the 31st March, 1955

No. of Specia- lists	Diagnostic Centres	Ambulance	Hospitalisation			
			No. of general beds	No. of T.B. beds	No. of Mater- nity beds	Total No. of beds
4	..	2	No beds have been reserved. The insured persons get the inpatient treatment as members of the general public. However, the proposal for the construction of following annexes has been approved :— (i) 50 general beds annexe at Irwin Hospital. (ii) 30 beds annexe at Silver Jubilee T. B. Hospital.			
..	..	..	No beds have been reserved. The insured persons get the treatment as members of the general public.			
16	..	1	63	37	11	111
		1				
..	..	1	No beds have been reserved. The insured persons get in-patient treatment as members of the general public.			
..	..	..	25	10	15	50
62 (including 2 Ayurveds)	6*	6	284 (including 40 Ayurveds Beds)	100	..	384
..	..	1	..	25-50	..	..

APPENDIX XIV

Number of Attendances, Medical Certificates and Cases referred to Hospitals for Admission, and Specialists Investigations

Area	Period	No. of attendances			No. of Medical certificates issued	No. of cases referred to hospitals for	
		New	Old	Total		Admission	Specialists investigation
Delhi State	1953-54	65,474	342,522	4,07,996	92,008	511	10,159
	1954-55	73,788	3,64,084	4,37,872	1,00,961	680	8,841
Punjab Areas	17-5-53 to 31-3-54	1,21,667	1,66,327	2,87,994	19,412	480	3,760
	1954-55	1,54,535	2,34,891	3,99,426	38,758	518	5,937
Madhya Bharat Area	23-1-55 to 31-3-55	19,785	84,495	1,04,280	5,514	319	3,410
Kanpur Areas	1953-54	1,40,878	6,92,142	8,33,020	2,31,390	1,400	5,359
	1954-55	1,49,208	7,89,503	9,38,711	2,39,272	1,298	7,272
Nagpur Area	11-7-54 to 31-3-55	35,318	1,24,725	1,60,043	20,528	510	1,467
Coimbatore Area	23-1-55 to 31-3-55	18,845	43,921	62,766	5,903	333	1,623
Totals for	1953-54	3,28,019	12,00,991	15,29,010	3,42,810	2,391	19,278
	1954-55	4,61,479	16,41,619	21,03,098	4,10,736	3,658	28,550

NOTE :—The corresponding figures for Greater Bombay for the period from 3-10-1954 to 31-3-1955 have not been made available.

APPENDIX XV

Daily Percentage of Incidence of New, Old and Total Attendances

Area	Period	No. of attendances per 100 insured persons, per annum			Average percentage of daily attendances		
		New	Old	Total	New	Old	Total
Delhi State	1953-54	131	685	816	0.4	2.3	2.7
	1954-55	147	728	875	0.5	2.4	2.9
Punjab Areas	1953-54	347	476	823	1.1	1.6	2.7
	1954-55	411	587	998	1.4	1.9	3.3
Madhya Bharat Areas.	1954-55	172	737	909	0.6	2.4	3.0
Kanpur Area	1953-54	141	692	833	0.5	2.3	2.8
	1954-55	149	790	939	0.5	2.6	3.1
Nagpur Area	1954-55	178	628	806	0.6	2.1	2.7
Coimbatore Area	1954-55	228	532	760	0.7	1.8	2.5
Average for all Areas	1953-54	206	618	824	0.7	2.1	2.8
	1954-55	214	667	881	0.7	2.2	2.9

APPENDIX XVI

Amount paid to various State Governments as Corporation's share for the provision of medical care in 1954-55

Name of the State	Amount paid	Remarks
	Rs. AS. PS.	
Uttar Pradesh	5,437 6 6	For the year 1950-51--in final adjustment.
	6,62,132 15 0	For the years 1952-53, 1953-54 & 1954-55. Provisional payment.
Delhi	3,55,000 0 0	For the year 1953-54 and first six months of 1954-55. Provisional payment.
	2,00,000 0 0	For the year 1952-53. Provisional payment.
Punjab	934 11 0	For the year 1950-51. Provisional payment.
	1,15,000 0 0	For the year 1953-54. Provisional payment.
	1,85,000 0 0	For the year 1954-55. Provisional payment.
Madras	268 6 8	For the year 1953-54 (upto 30-9-1954). Final adjustment.
Madhya Pradesh (Nagpur)	6,000 0 0	For the year 1953-54. Provisional payment.
Bombay	6,00,000 0 0	For the year 1954-55. Provisional payment.
	21,29,773 7 2	

The sums already paid similarly in previous years, amounted to Rs. 7,00,618/13/-, the cost to be shared as stated earlier in the ratio of 1 : 2 upto 30-6-1954 and in the ratio of 1 : 3 thereafter.

APPENDIX XVII

Amount Received as Employees' Contribution and Employers' Special Contribution (Employees Contribution)

Months	Delhi Region	Kanpur Region	Bombay Region	Madras Region	Calcutta Region	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April, 1954	1,13,595	1,96,136	..	..	..	3,09,731
May, 1954	1,29,403	1,47,057	..	..	..	2,76,460
June, 1954	1,34,945	1,78,973	..	..	..	3,13,918
July, 1954	1,40,767	1,38,265	292	..	..	2,79,324
August, 1954	1,41,008	1,71,804	24,883	..	..	3,37,695
September, 1954	1,23,845	1,75,053	34,722	..	..	3,33,620
October, 1954	1,39,175	96,247	3,58,105	..	..	5,91,527
November, 1954	1,48,040	1,95,667	10,30,690	..	..	13,74,397
December, 1954	1,31,577	2,11,022	8,93,168	..	..	12,35,767
January, 1955	1,44,222	1,69,638	11,24,256	..	..	14,38,116
February, 1955	1,95,641	2,17,802	11,51,461	44,572	..	16,09,476
March, 1955	2,19,821	1,78,529	11,46,294	58,907	22,730	16,26,281
TOTAL	17,62,039	20,76,191	57,61,871	1,03,479	22,730	97,26,312

APPENDIX XVII (Continued)

Amount received as Employees' contribution and Employers' Special contribution
(Employers' special contribution)

Months	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April, 1954 . . .	1,34,176	2,01,145	9,46,976	1,36,307	6,98,295	21,16,899
May, 1954 . . .	1,26,284	1,38,169	8,20,223	4,23,216	5,07,871	20,15,763
June, 1954 . . .	32,861	24,698	93,167	57,065	67,440	2,75,231
July, 1954 . . .	1,04,178	2,15,857	10,49,933	2,01,975	8,05,121	23,77,064
August, 1954 . . .	1,35,135	1,12,618	7,29,544	3,39,039	4,61,658	17,77,994
September, 1954 . . .	29,529	10,830	1,53,132	25,868	1,33,859	3,53,218
October, 1954 . . .	82,441	1,79,612	7,99,587	1,18,933	5,70,375	17,50,948
November, 1954 . . .	1,51,179	1,42,671	11,53,217	4,03,945	6,61,366	25,12,378
December, 1954 . . .	30,964	10,146	1,38,982	50,041	1,54,192	3,64,325
January, 1955 . . .	1,39,824	2,40,309	11,58,580	1,38,862	6,55,645	23,33,220
February, 1955 . . .	2,13,841	1,39,068	11,12,298	4,05,104	6,36,751	25,07,062
March, 1955 . . .	20,571	65,102	1,67,443	29,749	1,22,513	4,05,378
	12,00,983	14,80,225	83,23,082	23,10,104	54,75,086	1,87,89,480

APPENDIX XVIII

Legal action under different Sections of the Act

No. of cases filed Amount involved upto Amount recovered upto
April, 1955 Under Section 75 April, 1955 Under Section

75

Region	U/S 73D	U/S 75	U/S 85	U/S 73D	E.S.C.	E.C.	U/S 73D	E.S.C.	E.C.	Re- mar- ks
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Delhi . . .	49	39	14	22,863	8,910	3,495	309	5,414	15,912	
Kanpur . . .	52	17	11	58,448	3,402	6,991	16,996	1,036	1,052	
Calcutta . . .	192	..	4	1,96,775	..	..	Direct payment	Rs. 21,101.		
							Through C.O.	Rs. 33,969		
							Total	Rs. 55,070/-		
Bombay . . .	183	..	..	1,67,151	..	..	..	..	..
Madras . . .	130	..	..	82,572	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XIX

Brief particulars in respect of Sickness Benefit in the Year 1953-54 and 1954-55

State	No. of benefit days				Amount of benefit paid			
	in 1953- 1954	in 1954- 1955	p a per employee		in 1953- 1954	in 1954- 1955	p a per employee	
	(Lakhs)	(Lakhs)	in 1953- 1954	in 1954- 1955	(Lakhs)	(Lakhs)	in 1953- 1954	in 1954- 1955
							Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	2.24	2.49	5.6	6.2	4.69	5.31	11.7	13.3
Punjab	0.03	0.56		1.8	0.04	0.90		2.8
Kanpur	5.72	6.12	7.2	7.7	10.43	10.93	13.0	13.7
Total or averages	7.99	9.17	6.6	6.0	15.16	17.14	12.6	11.3

*These averages relate to Delhi and Kanpur only

APPENDIX XX

Brief particulars in respect of Payment of Maternity Benefit in the Year 1953-54 and 1954-55

State	Cases admitted in		Amount paid in		Amount paid per Claimant in	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
Delhi	40	53	2,403	3,791	60	72
Punjab		25		1,702		68
Kanpur	28	13	1,984	1,432	71	110
TOTAL	68	91	4,387	6,925	65	76

APPENDIX XXI

Brief particulars in respect of Payments of Temporary Disablement Benefit in the Year 1953-54 and 1954-55

State	No. of benefit days				Amount of benefit paid			
	in 1953- 1954	in 1954- 1955	p a per employee		in 1953- 1954	in 1954- 1955	p a per employee	
			in 1953- 1954	in 1954- 1955			in 1953- 1954*	in 1954- 1955**
Delhi	33,467	32,433	0.8	0.8	61,056	64,626	1.5	1.6
Punjab	9,003	12,984		0.4	12,919	18,851		0.6
Madhya Bharat		547				846		
Uttar Pradesh	46,123	51,036	0.6	0.6	81,743	90,316	1.0	1.1
Madhya Pradesh		8,186				13,605		
Bombay		90,687				2,00,144		
Madras		889				993		..
Total	88,593	1,96,762	0.7	0.6	1,55,718	3,89,381	1.2	1.1

*The e averages relate to Delhi and Kanpur only

** These averages relate to Delhi, Punjab and Kanpur only.

APPENDIX XXII

Brief particulars in respect of Dependents' Benefit for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55

State	New death cases admitted in		Amount paid in	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
Delhi	5	3	4,632	3,687
Punjab	3	6	3,818	4,662
Madhya Bha.at. . . . .	..	..	..	..
	8	9	8,450	8,397
Uttar Pradesh	4	5	2,933	4,397
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	4	5	2,933	4,397
Bombay . . . . .	..	10	..	282
	..	10	..	282
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..

TOTAL	12	24	11,383	13,076

APPENDIX XXIII

Brief particulars in respect of Permanent Disablement Benefit in the year 1953-54 and 1954-55

State	No. of beneficiaries at the end of the year		No. of cases admitted during		Amount paid during	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
Delhi	103	220	91	117	5,916	14,847
Punjab . . . . .	..	51	..	51	..	3,772
Delhi Region	103	271	91	168	5,916	18,619
Uttar Pradesh	107	176	59	69	8,153	13,840
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..
Kanpur Region	107	177	59	70	8,153	13,840
TOTAL	210	448	150	238	14,069	32,459

APPENDIX XXIV

Number of insured persons in implemented areas in each State at the end of each month in 195-455.

At the end of the month of	Delhi State	Punjab Areas	Madhya Bharat Areas	Kanpur Area	Nagpur Area	Greater Bombay Area	Coimbatore Area	Total
April '54	75,586	54,511	..	1,42,493	..	..	..	2,72,590
May '54	76,763	55,834	..	1,45,292	..	..	..	2,78,892
June '54	78,932	58,117	..	1,47,986	..	..	..	2,85,035
July '54	80,290	59,390	..	1,51,066	18,996	..	..	3,09,742
Aug. '54	82,083	61,619	..	1,53,013	21,499	..	..	3,18,214
Sept. '54	84,147	63,726	..	1,52,139	21,512	..	..	3,21,524
Oct. '54	84,159	65,212	..	1,45,986	22,060	3,77,594	..	6,95,011
Nov. '54	84,368	65,381	..	1,47,184	22,562	4,02,242	..	7,21,737
Dec. '54	85,521	65,738	..	1,47,707	22,664	4,25,729	..	7,47,359
Jan. '55	85,569	64,769	36,087	1,48,314	23,340	4,40,306	37,358	8,35,743
Feb. '55	82,941	61,531	51,762	1,49,390	23,635	4,64,287	39,339	8,72,885
March '55	82,669	43,156	53,844	1,47,915	23,790	4,79,232	40,598	8,71,204

The Scheme was extended to the following areas with effect from the dates indicated against them :-

Nagpur Area	..	11-7-1954	Madhya Bharat Area	23-1-1955
Greater Bombay Area	..	3-10-1954	Coimbatore Area	30-1-1955

The procedure for debarring the insured persons who have ceased to be so under Regulation 103-A, was put into force from the month of September, 1954.

APPENDIX XXV

Investments as on 31st March, 1955

Particulars of Securities	Face value of Securities	Cost price of the Securities
General Cash Balance		
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
3% Loan 1957	50,43,500	49,67,516 10 0
3% Loan 1958	50,46,200	49,59,112 10 0
3% Second Victory Loan 1959-61	74,80,600	72,27,928 12 0
2½% Loan 1960	50,35,300	47,34,037 2 0
2½% Loan 1961	35,59,200	32,24,567 8 6
2½% Loan 1962	76,80,300	70,72,414 6 0
3% Loan 1963-65	67,14,800	62,62,974 0 0
3% Loan 1964	31,16,400	29,18,537 8 0
3½% National Plan Loan 1964	40,52,700	39,99,979 1 3
3% Loan 1966-68	4,91,000	4,45,024 14 6
3½% National Plan Bonds Ist Issue	35,62,300	34,99,959 12 0
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	2,33,500	2,02,652 15 0
2½% Loan 1976	8,300	6,898 15 0
TOTAL	5,20,24,100	4,95,21,604 2 3

Particulars of Securities	Face Value of Securities	Cost price of the Securities
Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund		
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
2½% Loan 1961	7,000	6,336 7 0
2½% Loan 1962	3,000	2,746 10 0
3% Loan 1964	70,200	65,060 8 0
3% Funding Loan 1966-68	1,800	1,632 4 0
3% Conversion Loan 1946	29,900	24,760 15 0
3% First Development Loan 1970-75	1,60,300	1,38,759 11 0
2½% Loan 1976	18,600	15,457 6 0
Postal National Savings Certificates	2,73,135	2,73,135 0 0
TOTAL	5,63,935	5,27,888 13 0

Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of Buildings

	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
2½% Loan 1961	14,000	12,672 12 0
3% First Development Loan 1970-75	15,700	13,590 5 0
Postal National Savings Certificates	13,650	13,650 0 0
3% Conversion Loan 1956	17,900	14,521 6 0
TOTAL	61,250	54,434 7 0

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Buildings

	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
3% First Development Loan 1970-75	13,800	11,945 10 0
3% Conversion Loan 1946	15,600	12,655 8 0
Postal National Savings Certificates	24,270	24,270 0 0
TOTAL	53,670	48,871 2 0

Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Account

	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
3 % Loan 1964	71,100	65,894 8 0
3% First Development Loan 1970-75	64,500	55,832 13 0
2 ½ % Loan 1976	1,16,800	97,065 11 0
TOTAL	2,52,400	2,18,793 0 0

Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Account

	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
3% Loan 1964	88,700	82,205 14 0
3 % Conversion Loan 1946	3,32,400	2,69,659 8 0
3% First Development Loan 1970-75	1,95,500	1,69,229 11 0
2 ½ % Loan 1976	91,300	75,874 2 0
TOTAL	7,07,900	5,96,969 3 0
GRAND TOTAL	5,36,63,255	5,09,68,560 11 3

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1955.

Head of Account	Amount	Head of Account	Amount.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Income :</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
By Contributions:		To Benefits to insured persons :	
Employers' share	1,87,89,480 6 11	(a) Medical Benefits.	21,29,773 6 2
Employees' Share	97,26,311 10 0	(b) Cash Benefits.	
	2,85,15,792 0 11	(i) Sickness Benefit.	17,13,302 12 0
		(ii) Maternity Benefit.	6,925 7 0
		(iii) Disablement Benefit.	7,59,124 7 0
		(iv) Dependants' Benefit.	1,05,000 0 0
By Grant-in-aid from the Central Government.	9,29,248 8 0	(c) Other Benefits	5,239 0 0
By interest and Dividends	11,59,252 3 10	To Administration Expenses:	
		(a) Superintendence—	
		(i) Pay and Allowances	15,77,830 2 6
		(ii) Contingencies	7,43,879 14 0
By rents, rates and taxes	9,612 13 0	Field Works :	
(Rent of buildings of the Corporation).		(i) Pay and Allowances.	8,41,121 15 0
		(ii) Contingencies.	2,17,176 9 10
By Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	7,063 3 3	(c) Other Charges :	
By Miscellaneous	21,646 6 3	(e.g. Legal charges, Insurance Courts, etc., etc.)	92,095 15 9
		To Interest paid to the Provident Fund.	12,096 0 0
		Less Interest secured on investment of Provident Fund balances.	10,622 14 6
		To excess of income over Expenditure c/o to Balance Sheet.	1,473 1 6
			2,24,49,672 7 8
TOTAL	3,06,42,615 3 3	TOTAL	3,06,42,615 3 3

Sd/-P. D. Seth,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1955

Liabilities		Amount	Assets		Amount
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund</i>			<i>Lands and Buildings.</i>		
ADD As per last balance sheet.	3,33,452 0 0		As per last balance sheet	9,71,918 13 3	
Amount credited during the year.	2,23,168 4 0		Additions during the year.	11,248 15 0	9,83,167 12 3
	5,56,620 4 0				
LESS Payments made during the year.	28,674 0 0	5,27,946 4 0	<i>Permanent advances to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation.</i>		
<i>Deposits of securities e.g., by contractors.</i>					
As per last balance sheet.	1,930 0 0		As per balance sheet.	3,405 0 0	
ADD Deposits received during the year.	27,169 8 0		ADD Payments made during the year.	1,580 0 0	
	29,099 8 0			4,985 0 0	
LESS Deposits repaid during the year.	13,025 8 0	16,074 0 0	LESS Recoveries made during the year.	420 0 0	4,565 0 0
<i>Deduction from bills payable to other parties.</i>			<i>Advances of pay on transfer to the employees of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.</i>		
As per last balance sheet.	4 2 0		As per last balance sheet.	613 0 0	
ADD Deductions made during the year.	97,737 13 0		ADD Payments made during the year.	14,349 8 0	
	97,741 15 0			14,962 8 0	
LESS Payments made during the year.	97,728 15 0	13 0 0	LESS Recoveries made during the year.	13,652 0 0	1,310 8 0

*Depreciation Reserve Fund
of Buildings for the Offices
of the Corporation.*

As per last balance sheet.	36,471	3	0
ADD Provision made during the year (including Rs. 1,022/4/- on account of interest accrued from investments of the balances).	13,222	1	0

*Repairs and Maintenance
Reserve Fund of buildings
for the Offices of the Cor-
porations.*

As per last balance sheet.	40,237	3	0
ADD Provision made during the year (includes Rs. 1,202/8/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the balances).	14,852	8	0

*Permanent (Partial Total)
Disablement Benefit Reserve
Fund.*

As per last balance sheet	2,54,597	1	0
ADD Provision made during the year (includes Rs. 8,957/2/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance)	3,78,957	2	0
	6,33,554	3	0

LESS Payments made during the year.	32,458	9	0
	6,01,095	10	0
	12,49,911	13	0

*Advance of T. A. on transfer
to the Employees of the
Corporation.*

As per last balance sheet.	200	0	0
ADD Payments made during the year.	18,804	1	0
	19,004	1	0
LESS Recoveries made during the year.	16,669	12	0

2,334 5 0

Miscellaneous Advances.

As per last balance sheet.	86,898	9	9
ADD Payments made during the year.	73,647	14	7
	1,60,546	8	4
Adjustments made during the year.	50,922	10	6

1,09,623 13 10

*Advance payment on behalf
of State Governments.*

As per last balance sheet	..		
ADD Payments made during the year.	1,794	13	0
	1,794	13	0
LESS Recoveries made during the year.	1,111	12	6

683 0 6

11,01,684 7 7

1		2	3	4
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Dependant's Benefit Fund.</i>		Total B/F 12,49,911 13 0	<i>Advances to the Reserve Bank of India for purchase of securities.</i>	Total B/F 11,01,684 7 7
As per balance sheet	1,24,151 8 0		As per last balance sheet.	
ADD Provisions made during the year (includes Rs. 4,391/6/- on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance).	1,09,391 6 0		ADD Payments made during the year.	2,17,99,979 1 3
			LESS Adjustments made during the year.	2,17,99,979 1 3
	2,33,542 14 0			2,17,99,887 8 0
LESS Payments made during the year.	13,028 7 0	2,20,514 7 0	<i>Loans to the employees for purchase of conveyances.</i>	
			As per last balance sheet.	16,015 0 0
			ADD Payments made during the year.	11,619 0 0
<i>Income and Expenditure account.</i>				27,634 0 0
Excess of Income over Expenditure as per last balance sheet.	3,06,05,538 13 3		LESS Loans recovered during the year.	12,134 41 0
ADD Balance of excess of income over expenditure during the year 1954-55.	2,24,49,672 7 8	5,30,55,211 4 11	<i>Interest on investments accrued but not due.</i>	
			As per last balance sheet	1,97,340 12 0
			ADD Interest accrued upto 31-3-55.	4,12,230 2 0
			LESS Part Adjustments for the previous year.	6,09,570, 41 0
			<i>Interest on investments accrued but not received.</i>	1,97,340 12 0
			As per last balance sheet.	4,254 8 0
			ADD Interest accrued up to 31-3-55.	4,792 14 0
				9,047 6 0
			LESS Part Adjustments for the previous year.	559 8 0
				8,487 14 0

Investment at Cost.

*(a) Depreciation Reserve
Fund of Buildings for
the offices of the Corpo-
ration.*

As per last balance sheet.	36,215	10	0	
ADD Investments during the year	12,655	8	0	48,871 2 0

*(b) Repairs and Maintenance
Reserve Fund of buildings
for the offices of the
Corporation.*

As per last balance sheet.	39,920	4	0	
ADD Investments during the year.	14,514	3	0	54,434 7 0

*(c) Permanent (Partial &
Total) Disablement
Benefits Reserve Fund.*

As per last balance sheet.	2,51,730	10	0	
ADD Investments during the year	3,45,238	9	0	5,96,969 3 0

*(d) Dependants' Benefit
Reserve Fund.*

As per last balance sheet.	1,21,963	14	0	
ADD Investments during the year.	96,829	2	0	2,18,793 0 0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		<i>Cash Balance.</i>			
		(a) Investments.			
		(i) <i>E.S.I.C. Provident Fund.</i>			
		As per last balance sheet.	3,32, 10 9		
		<i>ADD Investments during</i>			
		the year	1,96,494 2 3		
			5, 28,998 13 0		
		<i>LESS Realisation on</i>			
		maturity, etc.	1,110 0 0	5,27,888 13 0	
		(ii) <i>General Cash Balance.</i>			
		As per last balance sheet.	2,79,87,207 8 4		
		<i>ADD Investments during</i>			
		the year.	2,15,34,396 9 11	4,95,21,604 2 3	5,00,49,492 15 3
		(b) <i>Cash Balance.</i>			
		Cash in hand		43,215 7 0	
		Cash with Bankers.		19,75,868 3 10	20,19,083 10 10.
	5-45,25,637 8 11				5-45,25,637 8 11

New Delhi, the 31st May, 1955.

Sd/- P. D. SETH,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Certified that subject to the remarks in the audit note, this Balance Sheet is in my opinion a full and fair Balance Sheet containing all necessary particulars drawn up and according to the best of my information and explanation given to me and as shown by the books of the Corporation it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation affairs. Information and explanation required have been furnished by the Officers of the Corporation and have been found satisfactory except to the extent mentioned in the Audit Note.

Sd. Mangal Dass,
12-X-55,
Assistant Examiner,
Outside Audit Department (Civil),
Central Revenues.

[No. F. HI-4(12)/56.]

R. M. DOLPHODE, Under Secy.